



LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA15 | Greatworth to Lower Boddington

Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-015)

Cultural heritage

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Department for Transport

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1 Introduction

1.1 Structure of the cultural heritage appendices

1.1.1 The cultural heritage appendices for the Greatworth to Lower Boddington community forum area (CFA15) comprise:

- baseline reports (Volume 5: Appendix CH-001-015);
- a gazetteer of heritage assets (this appendix);
- an impact assessment table (Volume 5: Appendix CH-003-015); and
- survey reports (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-015).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the cultural heritage appendices are contained in the Volume 5, Cultural Heritage Map Book.

1.2 Scope and coverage

1.2.1 This appendix provides descriptive information for the Greatworth to Lower Boddington area relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas:

- designated assets: within the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme and the 500m study area¹ and within the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV); and
- non-designated assets: within the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme and the 500m study area.

1.2.2 Where appropriate assets have been grouped e.g. clusters of listed buildings within conservation areas.

- historic hedgerow;
- historic landscape; and
- settlement.
- name: either name used in designation record(s) or other identifiable name;
- description: short description of the asset and, where relevant, its setting;
- period: primary period relating to asset using period classifications from Appendix CH-001-015;
- designation: if applicable, key designation or designations for some groups;
- grade: where applicable, grade of any designated assets;
- significance / value: score based on scope and methodology report (SMR) classifications i.e. high, moderate, low, not Significant;
- national heritage list (NHL) reference: national heritage list reference for designated assets; and
- historic environment record (HER) reference where relevant.

2 Information supplied

2.1.1 For each asset or group of assets the following information has been provided:

- unique identification (ID): e.g. GLB001;
- map reference: map number in Volume 5 on which the asset can be located;
- asset type: simple classification of asset type using following classes -
 - ancient woodland;
 - archaeology;
 - built heritage;

¹ The area in which ground settlement is estimated to be 10mm in depth above the bored tunnel.

3 Gazetteer

Table 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets for CFA15

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLBoo1	CH-01-47b	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Brackley with Greatworth)	Parish boundary between Brackley and Greatworth. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBoo2	CH-01-47b	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Radstone with Greatworth)	Parish boundary between Radstone and Greatworth. Likely to have been established by medieval period and is in part followed by the potential medieval park pale GLBoo3. Parish boundary is also in part followed by hedgerows, but apart from the section followed by the potential park pale GLBoo3 this asset can otherwise be considered just as line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBoo3	CH-01-47b CH-01-48	Historic landscape	Park pale of the medieval hunting park at Greatworth	Possible line of a pale (land boundary specific to an estate, woodland etc) marking the extent of the medieval hunting park at Greatworth. The pale appears to be partly preserved in the layout of modern field boundaries especially in the southern section around Halse and the curving boundary of Worlidge. The pale also encompasses Park Lodge near Greatworth. The northern section has been disrupted by construction of Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway (GLBo24). The area encompassed by the pale is now almost entirely a post 1634 enclosure landscape of arable fields with some pasture. The pale demarcates a hill edge/ridge location which is typical of medieval hunting parks and the section near Worlidge at least has an exterior ditch with internal wood/hedge bank. Two areas of ancient woodland lie just outside of the pale at Little and Halse Copse Norths (GLBo10 and o15). The value of the assets is derived from its character as an example of a surviving element of a medieval park.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	280
GLBoo4	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLBoo5	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLBoo6	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLBoo7	CH-01-47b	Archaeology	Cropmarks south of Halse Copse South	Cropmarks of enclosures suggest prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement. These comprise a sub-circular enclosure to the north-west and a much smaller trapezoidal enclosure to the south-east. No dating evidence has been recovered specifically from this area. There are likely to be other features not visible as cropmarks present between and around the enclosures. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of	Prehistoric or Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	9888

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				the locality.						
GLBoo8	CH-01-47b	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow west of Halse Copse	Area of good survival of ridge and furrow. It is uncertain how this area of ridge and furrow is associated with nearby settlements at Halse (GLBoo4 - oo6) and Greatworth (GLBoo9) and it does not form an integral part of their settings. This asset can be considered of low value.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	9889/o/2
GLBoo9	CH-01-47b	Archaeology	Former agricultural building to the south of Halse Copse	Agricultural building to the south of Halse Copse depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBo10	CH-01-47b -	Ancient woodland	Halse Copse South	Halse Copse South. This could be a surviving section of Whittlewood/Salcey Forest and lies close to the potential eastern pale of the medieval parkland at Greatworth (GLBoo3). The woodland may contain archaeological features typical of woodland such as wood banks and ditches. The setting of the woodland is not a contributing factor to the value as ancient woodland is nearly always a surviving fragment of a much larger, since lost landscape, and hence the agricultural surrounds are rarely contemporary.	Potentially medieval	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
GLBo11	CH-01-48-	Settlement	Halse Copse Farm	Extent of Halse Copse Farm indicated on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. The immediate setting comprises modern farm buildings around the buildings shown on 1st Edition OS map. This is an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The location within an isolated agricultural landscape which has developed alongside the farmstead contributes to this as will any archaeological remains testifying to the farmstead's development.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLBo12	CH-01-48	Archaeology	Buildings south of Halse Copse North	Agricultural buildings indicated are at this location on the 1st edition OS map of 1883. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval?	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBo13	CH-01-48-	Archaeology	Buildings in Greatworth Fields	Former agricultural buildings indicated at this location on the 1st edition OS map of 1883. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval?	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBo14	CH-01-48	Built heritage	Buildings at Greatworth Fields	Buildings at this location are indicated on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. The assets are considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The location within an isolated agricultural landscape which has developed alongside the farmstead contributes to this as will any archaeological remains testifying to the farmstead's development.	Post-medieval?	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB015	CH-01-48	Ancient woodland	Halse Copse North	<p>Greater Halse Copse. This could be a surviving element of Whittlewood/Salcey Forest and lies close to the potential eastern pale of the medieval parkland at Greatworth (GLB003). The woodland may contain archaeological features typical of woodland such as wood banks and ditches.</p> <p>The setting of the woodland is not a contributing factor to the value as ancient woodland is nearly always a surviving fragment of a much larger, since lost landscape, and hence the agricultural surrounds are rarely contemporary.</p>	Potentially medieval	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
GLB016	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB017	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow within Greatworth Fields	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations.	Post-medieval (or earlier)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB018	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB019	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB020	CH-01-48	Built heritage	Bungalow Farm	Buildings are marked in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB021	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to south of Greatworth Hall	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations.	Post-medieval (or earlier)	Historically important Hedgerow	N/A	Moderate		
GLB022	CH-01-48	Built heritage	Greatworth Hall	<p>Early 18th century farmhouse built in the local limestone vernacular and enlarged in the early 19th century. This is a good example of a large farmhouse constructed shortly after enclosure in the local vernacular.</p> <p>The value of this asset is derived from its character as an example of a post-medieval farmhouse. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this.</p> <p>Greatworth Hall lies in an isolated location surrounded by agricultural land with visual links to the village of Greatworth. A section of ridge and furrow (GLB217 (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-015)) lies immediately adjacent to the west of the farmhouse.</p> <p>Although Greatworth Hall now forms the focus of a small business park, its agricultural legacy can be easily understood as the house remains the focus for a working farm. As part of this legacy its isolation within an agricultural landscape contributes to its value as does the time depth suggested by the adjacent ridge and furrow. The connection with Greatworth across an enclosure landscape that dates to 1634 (GLB220) further enhances this historical</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1045014	ENN102078, 77

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				legibility within a historic landscape context and contributes to the value.						
GLB023	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to north-west of Greatworth Fields	Hedgerows on field boundary(s) marked on the Greatworth Enclosure map of 1634. These boundaries may also follow the line of the medieval pale of Greatworth Park (GLB003). The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB024	CH-01-48	Built heritage	Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway	Disused line of Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway. The line was opened in 1872 to serve the ironstone quarries of the Banbury district. The line merged with the Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Junction Railway in 1910. The line was closed in 1950s. This can be considered to be an asset of local importance. Setting does not contribute to its value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	6890/1
GLB025	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to north-east of Greatworth	Hedgerows on a field boundary(s) marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB026	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow between Greatworth Hall and Greatworth	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier)	Historic hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB027	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow flanking Helmdon Road (south side)	Hedgerow on a field boundary(s) and trackway marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historic hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB028	CH-01-48	Archaeology	Fields to the east of Greatworth	Possible Romano-British settlement identified by finds recovered during fieldwalking. A number of cinerary urns (either Bronze Age, Romano-British or Saxon?) have also been recovered from the general area as well as a 7th century Saxon shield disc. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Romano-British and early medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	339390, 339391, 339380	ENN3931 285
GLB029	CH-01-48	Settlement	Greatworth	Medieval (and potentially earlier) village. The southern part of Greatworth is designated as a conservation area by South Northamptonshire District Council and the village contains one Grade II* listed building (The Church of St Peter) with	Medieval	Conservation Area	One Grade II* listed building 22 Grade II	High	1040515, 1040516, 1040517, 1040518,	ENN101059, ENN3940, ENN12658,

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>an associated Grade II* listed tomb stone and eight other associated Grade II listed tombs. To the south of St Peters Church is the Grade II listed Manor House with six other associated Grade II listed structures. Three other Grade II listed buildings lie within the village.</p> <p>A settlement at Greatworth existed before the Norman Conquest as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was part of the large group of estates apportioned by William the Conqueror to his half-brother Bishop of Odo of Bayeaux. It is believed that the church stands on the site of an earlier Saxon foundation. The medieval manor lay to the south of the church and furrow is still visible in the fields around the village, especially to its south.</p> <p>The medieval open fields of Greatworth were partly enclosed by private agreement in 1634. The 1634 Enclosure map indicates that this appears to have been restricted to the north, south and east of the village (GLB220). Marston Field to the west appears to have remained unenclosed. The network of local minor roads may also have developed during the process of enclosure but may preserve aspects of a pre-existing network.</p> <p>The street scene within the historic core has a strong sense of enclosure due to the close proximity of its buildings to the road and boundary walls that delimit most of the property boundaries. Glimpsed views out of the settlement to the open countryside beyond are specifically referred to as contributing to the character of the village in the Greatworth Conservation Area Appraisal.</p> <p>Views out of the settlement are only possible from its peripheries, with the most of the important views existing to its south where the ground falls relatively steeply away. The most important view identified within the conservation area appraisal is that from the churchyard across the fields to its east. This view is the only one that directly connects the historic core of the village with its agricultural hinterland</p> <p>The agricultural landscape in which Greatworth lies contributes to the value of the settlement and is principally a construct of post-medieval enclosure. Much of this enclosure pre-dates the parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th century, especially to the north and east of the settlement where most of the field boundaries can be dated to the 1634 enclosure map for the parish (GLB224). This early enclosure landscape gives distinct historical legibility to the agricultural landscape in which Greatworth lies and contributes to its value. Some aspects of the pre-existing medieval landscape survive in the form of fragmented elements of ridge and furrow and lend further time depth to this legibility. The key identified view from the churchyard of St Peters Church extends across this landscape.</p> <p>The village is very well served by a network of public footpaths from which the village and its location within its agricultural landscape can be appreciated. This appreciation</p>		listed buildings		1040519, 1040520, 1040521, 1040521, 1192664, 1192666, 1192674, 1192701, 1192704, 1192706, 1286496, 1286503, 1286506, 1371791, 1371826, 1371827, 1371828, 1371829	ENN13903 291	

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				is keenest from the south and south-east.						
GLB030	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow flanking Helmdon Road (north side)	Hedgerows on field boundary(s) and trackway marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB031	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB032	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north of Greatworth	Fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can be related to the settlement at Greatworth as part of its medieval open field system. Surviving elements of Greatworth's open fields are quite fragmented and this section can be considered to be of some evidential interest. This section also contributes (by adding time depth) to the value of the landscape of 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB033	CH-01-49	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Greatworth with Marston St Lawrence)	Parish boundary. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows. It can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB034	CH-01-48	Archaeology	Multi-period archaeology in the fields north of Greatworth Hall	Possible Iron Age/Romano-British settlement identified during investigations for the Thorpe Mandeville to Greatworth pipeline. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Iron Age/Romano-British	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN104653, ENN104645, 7827
GLB035	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB036	CH-01-49	Built heritage	Greatworth Park	Royal Air Force (RAF) wireless intercept/transmitting station dating to World War II and used throughout the Cold War until 1992. One 1940s building and the foundations of wireless masts survive within the site. The site can be linked to the code breaking centre at Bletchley Park as one of its principal intercept stations. This contributes to the value of the asset. Investigations for the Thorpe Mandeville - Greatworth pipeline also identified undated buried archaeological features in this area and some ridge and furrow.	Modern	None	N/A	Moderate	1412419	ENN105311, ENN19045, ENN104653, ENN104645, 7059, 3319
GLB037	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB038	Number not	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not	Number not	Number not	Number not	Number not used

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
	used					used	used	used	used	
GLB039	CH-01-48	Archaeology	Fields at Stuchbury Manor Farm	Possible prehistoric settlement or field-system identified during investigations for Thorpe Mandeville to Greatworth pipeline. North of this lies an area of possible Romano-British settlement identified from fieldwalking. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality.	Prehistoric and Romano-British	None	N/A	Moderate	339398	ENN3941 278
GLB040	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow between Greatworth Park and Stuchbury Manor Farm	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB041	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow flanking the B4525 (north side)	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB042	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow flanking B4525 (south side)	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB043	CH-01-48	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow west of Greatworth Park	Fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can be related to the settlement at Greatworth as part of its medieval open field system. Surviving elements of Greatworth's open fields are quite fragmented and this section can be considered be of some historic and archaeological value. This section also contributes (by adding time depth) to the value of the landscape of 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB044	CH-01-48	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to west of Greatworth Park	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB045	CH-01-49	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow extending north from B4525	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB046	CH-01-49	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on Greatworth/Marston St Lawrence parish boundary	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. This boundary also follows the line of the parish boundary between Greatworth and Marston St Lawrence. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB047	CH-01-49	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to south of Dean Barn	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Greatworth 1634 Enclosure map. The boundary (and very likely the hedgerow) is shown on a map pre-dating parliamentary enclosure so this can be considered important under the hedgerow regulations. This hedgerow also contributes to the value of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) of which it forms an element.	Post-medieval (or earlier?)	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB048	CH-01-49	Archaeology	Agricultural buildings at Old Barn Spinney	Agricultural buildings are marked in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval?	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB049	CH-01-49	Archaeology	Saxon cemetery to east of Marston Hill Farm	6th-7th century Saxon cemetery excavated in 1840s and including burials and cremations with Saxon grave goods. This site lies close to the parish boundary between Greatworth and Lower Boddington and slightly downslope of a hill top cross-roads. Its location could suggest that these two roads (GLB229 and GLB230) may follow the line of earlier route-ways. It is uncertain how much of this asset was removed in the 1840s but the value of this asset still lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Early medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	339418 ENN3801, ENN3803, ENN3804 ENN3805 356	ENN3808, ENN3809, 359, 360
GLB050	CH-01-49	Archaeology	Potential archaeology near Dean Barn	Finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints made during fieldwalking suggest prehistoric activity in this area. This site is only recognised from scatters of finds with no associated cropmark or excavated evidence. Nevertheless, the concentration of finds in this activity likely indicates the presence of relatively ephemeral earlier prehistoric activity. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	339450	ENN3808, ENN3809, 359, 360

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB051	CH-01-49	Archaeology	Prehistoric flint scatter to west of Moreton Road	Finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints made during fieldwalking suggest prehistoric activity in this area. This site is only recognised from scatters of finds with no associated cropmark or excavated evidence. Nevertheless, the concentration of finds in this activity likely indicates the presence of relatively ephemeral earlier prehistoric activity. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality.	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN3810 1438
GLB052	CH-01-50	Built heritage	Marston Hill Farm	Marston Hill Farmhouse dates to the early 18th century but was re-fronted in 1778. The house is built in the local limestone vernacular and is believed to have been a sheep drovers' inn on the route to Banbury Market (GLB229). This historical association contributes to the value of the asset. The front of the farmhouse faces to the south and therefore its key views lie in this direction. Views to the north are blocked by modern agricultural buildings. To the west of Marston Hill Farm are a series of earthworks that may represent deserted medieval settlement; to the north of which can be seen ridge and furrow. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this. Any buried archaeology testifying to the farmstead's development will also contribute to the value of this asset.	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1293760	214/1
GLB053	CH-01-49	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow flanking Moreton Road (east side)	Hedgerow(s) marked along a field boundary(s) and lane marked on Marston St Lawrence 1761 Enclosure map. There is no definitive proof to indicate that this hedgerow pre-dates the parliamentary act. It is considered to be of low value due to its historic interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB054		Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow flanking Moreton Road (west side)	Hedgerow(s) marked along a field boundary(s) and lane marked on Marston St Lawrence 1761 Enclosure Map. There is no definitive proof to indicate that this hedgerow pre-dates the parliamentary act. It is considered to be of low value due to its historic interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB055	CH-01-49	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Greatworth with Sulgrave)	Parish boundary. Likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows. This can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially Early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB056	CH-01-049	Archaeology	Cropmarks to the west of Moreton Road	Cropmark of linear features suggest activity of uncertain date. The cropmark appears to extend the line of a field and parish boundary and comprises a pair of parallel linear features. It may represent an old boundary and/or track-way. This asset may have some evidential interest in the archaeology that it contains.	Unknown	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN3810 1438

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB057	CH-02-025	Settlement	Marston St Lawrence	<p>The village of Marston St Lawrence is designated as a conservation area and contains the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence, Grade II* listed Marston House, 17 Grade II listed Buildings and 8 Grade II listed tombstones.</p> <p>The historic settlement at Marston St Lawrence is a coherent grouping of listed and undesignated buildings of post medieval date in the local limestone/ironstone vernacular.</p> <p>The historic focus of the settlement and conservation area lies to its south around the Church of St Lawrence, Marston House and Manor Farm with more recent development lying to the north of the conservation area.</p> <p>Marston House is a country house of 16th to 17th century date but incorporating some elements of medieval fabric. The house has an attached area of (undesignated) designed landscape that includes the likely medieval fishponds as landscape features and may have originated as a medieval seigniorial park.</p> <p>The predominantly agricultural landscape in which Marston St Lawrence lies, is a construct of post-medieval parliamentary enclosure, although somewhat fragmented by more recent field amalgamations. There has evidently been little change in the nature of the local land division immediately around the settlement since at least 1800 and likely since enclosure.</p> <p>Views outward from the village to the west are foreshortened by the undulating countryside and numerous hedged field boundaries and occasional stands of woodland.</p>	Medieval	Conservation area	One Grade I listed building One Grade II* listed building 25 Grade II listed buildings	High	N/A	N/A
GLB058	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to north of Dean Barn	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Marston St Lawrence 1771 Enclosure map. This section of boundary also forms part of the parish boundary between Marston St Lawrence and Sulgrave. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB059	CH-01-49	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow between Moreton and Banbury Roads	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Marston St Lawrence 1771 Enclosure map. This section of boundary also forms part of the parish boundary between Marston St Lawrence and Thorpe Mandeville. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB060	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on Thorpe Mandeville/Sulgrave parish	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Thorpe Mandeville 1851 estate map. This section of boundary also forms part of the parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Sulgrave. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLBo61	CH-01-49	Archaeology	Cropmarks between Moreton and Banbury Roads	Cropmarks of oval and rectangular enclosures with other associated features, including a possible pit cluster and lengths of ditch and/or trackway. The form of this suggests it represents settlement of Iron Age and/or Roman date. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	339344	ENN3811
GLBo62	CH-01-049	Archaeology	Former building between Banbury and Moreton Roads	A building is shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBo63	CH-01-49	Built heritage	Magpie Farm	Site of a former Drovers' Inn which is now part of farmstead with buildings that appear on the 1st Edition OS map of 1883. The immediate setting comprises a group of farm buildings shown on the 1st Edition OS map. This isolated location on a road junction and its former use as an inn make the farmhouse a good example of the changing use of buildings within an agricultural landscape. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval building. Its association with the other buildings that comprise the farmstead also contributes to its value. The location within an agricultural landscape contributes to this as does its historical association with a drovers' way (GLB229 - 231) and its former status as a drovers' inn.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLBo64	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLBo65	CH-02-025	Settlement	Sulgrave	<p>The village of Sulgrave is designated as a conservation area that contains the scheduled monument of Castle Hill, Grade I listed Sulgrave House (with associated Grade II registered park and garden), Grade II* listed Church of St James, 26 Grade II listed buildings and 7 Grade II listed tombs.</p> <p>Sulgrave lies within a slight depression within higher plateau land within the catchment of the headwaters of the River Tove. The village and surrounding countryside slopes gently downward from west to east. Sulgrave probably lies on a meeting of ancient routeways</p> <p>The settlement is essentially elongated around two conjoined parallel streets and has two distinct foci. The first is in the higher area of Castle Hill to the south- west of the village around the scheduled Castle Hill Ringwork and Grade II* Listed Church of St James. The second lies at the lower end of the village to the north-east around the Grade I listed Sulgrave House and its associated Grade II registered grounds.</p> <p>Sulgrave is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 although St James's Church contains some re-used stonework of Saxon date. The manorial focus at Castle Hill appears to have been abandoned by 1140.</p> <p>The Manor House at Sulgrave dates to 1540-60 and was built for Lawrence Washington, an ancestor of George Washington, first President of the United States. The Manor house is surrounded by a designated formal garden, which is predominantly a pleasure ground laid out in the 1920s to a design by Reginald Blomfield. These associations contribute to its value.</p> <p>The principal attribution of the settlement's value is the historical and architectural interest inherent in the quality and coherence of the settlement's built fabric, its character and appearance. This is defined by the internal interrelationship of the buildings, greens, churchyard and historic park and garden that combine to establish the character. The relationship of Sulgrave with its agricultural hinterland also contributes to the value.</p> <p>The agricultural landscape in which Sulgrave lies also contributes to the value of the settlement. Within the historic cores, views are very much internalised to the local streetscape by hedged and walled enclosures and in parts by modern infill. Arranged around two parallel but conjoined streets with open greens at the west and east ends views this sense of internalisation are highlighted.</p> <p>Views outward from the village to the west are foreshortened by rising ground. The countryside on this side also appears to have poorer survival, of both the enclosure landscape established in 1767 and elements of the medieval fieldscape that predated it, than views to the south-east.</p>	Medieval	Listed building Scheduled monument Registered park and garden Conservation area Registered common land	One Grade I listed building One Grade II* listed building 33 Grade II listed buildings	High		

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLBo66	CH-01-049	Historic landscape & Built heritage	Happy Lands	<p>Buildings of a probable late 18th /early 19th century estate farm set within a designed landscape that has been deliberately laid out in a square and enclosed by shelterbelt. The buildings and boundaries are marked indicated on the 1st edition OS map of 1884. This is an un-designated grouping of buildings within an un-designated landscape and can be considered to be of local importance.</p> <p>The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The location within a designed landscape isolated within an agricultural landscape defines its setting. The immediate designed landscape is the element of this setting that contributes the most to the farm's value as an asset.</p>	Post Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLBo67	CH-01-49	Archaeology	Cropmarks near Magpie Farm	<p>Cropmarks of a probable prehistoric linear settlement with linear features and two conjoined rectangular enclosures. These lie adjacent to the parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth and could represent an outlying medieval/post-medieval farmstead but the form appears to be more typical of later prehistoric/Romano-British settlement.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	125556	1430
GLBo68	CH-01-049	Archaeology	Cropmarks near Happy Lands	<p>Cropmarks of linear features and possible rectilinear enclosure. The form appears to be typical of later prehistoric/Romano-British settlement.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality.</p>	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	1429
GLBo69	CH-01-49	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Thorpe Mandeville with Culworth)	Parish boundary which was probably established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBo70	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Sulgrave with Culworth)	Parish boundary which was probably established by the medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLBo71	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on Thorpe Mandeville and Marston St Lawrence parish boundary	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the Thorpe Mandeville 1851 estate map. This section of boundary also forms part of the parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Marston St Lawrence. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB072	CH-01-049	Archaeology	Deserted medieval settlement around Costow House	<p>Earthworks of a deserted medieval settlement around Costow House. There are also cropmarks in associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age finds recovered during fieldwalking which suggest the presence of activity dating to these periods too. The area also contains a number of non-designated buildings) recorded on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. Other buildings depicted on this map have since been demolished. Costow lies on a low ridge between headwater streams that run to the east and to the north. Medieval fishponds (GLB078) are present within the valley to the east.</p> <p>As the remains of a medieval village with nearby cropmarks that may indicate even earlier activity this site has an established time depth that can be understood. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p> <p>The relationship of Costow House with the agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it and after its desertion contributes to the value of the asset as does its association with the well preserved Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) to which it can be associated.</p>	Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	970181	ENN3701 283, 307, 311, 9909
GLB073	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Farm south of Costow House	Farm buildings are indicated here on 1st edition OS map of 1884. The association with the deserted medieval village and associated landscape at Costow qualify this as being of some historical interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB074	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB075	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Marston St Lawrence with Thorpe Mandeville)	A parish boundary which was probably established by the medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB076	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Thorpe Mandeville with Thenford)	A parish boundary which was probably established by medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially Early Medieval/Medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB077	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Barn near Happy Lands	Agricultural building shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has no discernible historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB078	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Fishponds between Costow House and Thorpe Mandeville	<p>Likely medieval manorial fish ponds and ponds forming leat progression for potential mill building(s) at Lower Thorpe. An associated dam is also visible on LiDAR (Appendix CH-004-015 (O25)). The ponds appear to have been incorporated within parkland associated with the 18th century manor at Thorpe Mandeville (within asset grouping GLB080).</p> <p>These ponds may have contextual associations (beyond the valley that they occupy) that extend to the manor at Thorpe Mandeville, the historic landscape and potential archaeology at Lower Thorpe (GLB085) and possibly to Costow (GLB072). This asset forms a well preserved and</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	307

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				historically legible element of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to the value of that landscape.						
GLB079	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Banbury Road	<p>Medieval drovers' road linking Banbury with Northampton. This route may have been the route used by the rebel forces on approach to the Battle of Edgcote (1469). This forms an intrinsic part of the local historic landscape character.</p> <p>This route is an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and its use as a drovers' route, age and possible association with the battle of Edgcote contribute to the value of this asset and the wider landscape component (GLB224).</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB080	CH-01-049	Settlement	Thorpe Mandeville	<p>Medieval (and possibly earlier) settlement with a place name suggesting a Danish origin. The settlement lies very close to the boundary of the Danelaw and was held by a Dane (Osmund the Dane) in 1066. The village is not designated as a conservation area but contains the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist, Grade II* listed Manor House with associated Grade II listed stables and gate piers. There is also a Grade II listed pub and three Grade II listed tombstones. The medieval manor lay immediately to the south of the church and is visible as earthworks. The manor has an attached area of (non-designated) formal garden to its west which includes a series of fish/mill ponds which have their origin as medieval ponds (GLB078).</p> <p>The agricultural landscape in which Thorpe Mandeville lies contributes much to the value of this settlement. The landscape around Thorpe Mandeville and specifically that part that lies between Thorpe Mandeville (GLB080), Lower Thorpe (GLB086) and Costow House (GLB072) has a clear historical legibility that extends from the medieval period through to the present day. This Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) contains areas of medieval ridge and furrow (GLB081, GLB082, GLB084 and GLB222) and systems of ponds in two valleys (GLB085 and GLB078). The focus of this landscape is the line of Culworth Road which is an old drovers' route linking Banbury with Northampton.</p> <p>There are relatively clear views northward across the valley to the north from the churchyard of St John the Baptist, but aside from this there is a strong sense of enclosure provided by mature wood hedges and small stands of woodland within the historic core. This is particularly the case to the east of the hamlet.</p> <p>Thorpe Mandeville has historic integrity and legibility, both internally and in its links to its wider setting, the principal focus of which lies to the north and east and especially from the peaceful churchyard of the Church of St John the Baptist.</p>	Medieval	Listed buildings	One Grade I listed building One Grade II* listed building Six Grade II listed buildings	High	1010435, 1041126, 1041127, 1041128, 1041129, 1041130, 1191017, 1191044, 1191078, 1293503	ENN3691, ENN3703, ENN104057, ENN14345, ENN14795, ENN18223, ENN12979 305, 8007

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLBo81	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north of Thorpe Mandeville	<p>Well preserved ridge and furrow visible in fields to east of Banbury Road between Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe. This area of ridge and furrow can be easily understood as forming part of the medieval open field system associated with Thorpe Mandeville and cropmarks suggest that trackways, possible lynchets/headlands and possibly the tofts and crofts of a ribbon of settlement linking Thorpe Mandeville with Lower Thorpe may also be present towards the foot of the slope.</p> <p>The value of the asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in its buried archaeology and in the links between Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe as well as associations with the features at Lower Thorpe (GLBo82, o84 and o85). This is an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to the value of that asset by providing part of the historical legibility and coherence of the landscape component.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	6150
GLBo82	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north-west of Thorpe Mandeville	<p>Extensive area of ridge and furrow to the west of the Banbury Road between Thorpe Mandeville (GLBo80) and Lower Thorpe (GLBo86). This area of ridge and furrow can be easily understood as forming part of the medieval open field system associated with Thorpe Mandeville.</p> <p>This asset possesses important qualities in terms of the historic landscape development and the links between Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe as well as associations with other landscape elements at Lower Thorpe (GLBo82, o84 and o85). This is an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to the value of that asset by providing part of the historical legibility and coherence of the landscape component.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	6442
GLBo83	CH-01-049	Archaeology	Possible bowl barrow at Lower Thorpe	<p>A possible Bronze Age bowl barrow on the crest of the hill slope to the north of and overlooking Lower Thorpe. The possible barrow also lies close to the parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth (GLBo69) and within a field marked as mill ground on historic mapping. If it is a barrow it is rather large approximately 25m diameter) and well preserved for the region. It may more likely be a wind-mill mound as it lies within (and apparently over) ridge and furrow visible in the same field (GLBo84). This ridge and furrow does not respect the mound by bending around it but appears to pass under the mound.</p> <p>The mound does occupy a slope crest position and lies close to the parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth, which is a relatively typical location to find not only Bronze Age barrows but also Anglo-Saxon secondary internments or barrows. Such a location is also a good location for a windmill, especially with its proximity to a possible mill site at Lower Thorpe (GLBo85 and GLBo86). The field in which the mound lies is marked as windmill ground on the 18th century Enclosure map.</p> <p>The mound has good views over the valley and stream to its south looking towards the higher ground at Lower Thorpe</p>	Potentially Bronze Age but more likely medieval/post-medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1010435 339347	5838 253/1

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>and more distantly Edgcote Hill. As a potential barrow this must be considered to be its principal viewshed although there are no known Bronze Age features with which it may have a shared inter-visibility. If it is a windmill mound its association is more directly associated with the hamlet of Lower Thorpe (GLBo86) within the floor of the valley.</p> <p>The mound forms a contributing element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224).</p>						
GLBo84	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to north-east of Lower Thorpe	<p>Area of relatively well preserved ridge and furrow. This area of ridge and furrow can be easily understood as forming part of the medieval open field system associated with Thorpe Mandeville.</p> <p>This asset is of historic interest in terms of the historic landscape development and the links between Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe as well as associations with the other landscape features at Lower Thorpe (GLBo82, o84 and o85). This is an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to the value of that asset by providing part of the historical legibility and coherence of the landscape component.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	6442
GLBo85	CH-01-049	Archaeology	System of ponds to the east of Lower Thorpe	<p>A chain of ponds extending along the valley to the east of Lower Thorpe farmhouse and linking to the manorial ponds extending southward from Thorpe Mandeville (GLBo80). Described as fish and/or wildfowl ponds they comprise of three substantial ponds, the lower one with a significant dam and linked to the area of Lower Thorpe Farmhouse (GLBo86) by an embanked leat. This system is too large to be warranted by the post-medieval dairy machinery at Lower Thorpe Farm and rather over-engineered for ponds designed especially for wildfowl (especially with regard to the embanked leat). It seems more likely they are part of a system for a grain mill or even another industrial process such as pond bays for Tudor iron founding. A potential forge hammer stone is present within the site and geophysics has picked up extensive ferrous activity along the line of the large dam that embanks the large middle pond (Appendix CH-004-015 (CHoAC)).</p> <p>The westernmost pond is relatively recent.</p> <p>The setting of these features is closely confined by the valley sides but provides an extended setting for Lower Thorpe Farmhouse (GLBo86) and also helps to link elements of the historic landscape together via the chain of ponds extending up the tributary valley towards Thorpe Mandeville and Costow (GLBo85 and GLBo78). The deeds of Lower Thorpe Farmhouse give the owner there rights to manage the sluices for all of the ponds along this entire valley system.</p> <p>Both in landscape terms and terms of archaeological potential these ponds and any associated remains are of evidential and historic interest, especially if they are pond bays associated with early post-medieval iron-working.</p> <p>The ponds are an integral element of the Thorpe Mandeville</p>	Post Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	224

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contribute to the value of this well as to the settlement at Lower Thorpe (GLBo86).						
GLBo86	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Lower Thorpe	<p>The hamlet of Lower Thorpe that lies in the valley floor of a tributary of the River Cherwell and contains the Grade II listed Lower Thorpe Farmhouse. Lower Thorpe Farmhouse forms the focus of this hamlet and the associated landscape that surrounds it (GLB224) and links it with Thorpe Mandeville (GLBo80).</p> <p>Lower Thorpe Farmhouse list description puts the building's date as early 18th century, but field visits suggest that parts of the house can be dated to the 17th century. It is likely that the house began as a simple two unit plan that was extended in the later 17th or early 18th century with the addition of a parlour. Later in the 18th century a dairy and brewhouse/kitchen were added as an east range. All are predominantly built in the local limestone and iron stone vernacular.</p> <p>It seems likely that a mill and/or other industrial process will be present in this area associated with the water management system to the east (GLBo85). Subsidence of part of Lower Thorpe Farmhouse and associated pigsties suggests there may be underlying instability/voids in this area. A number of other buildings at Lower Thorpe are marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1884.</p> <p>An important aspect of Lower Thorpe's value lies in the potential for associated buried archaeology around and under Lower Thorpe Farmhouse to inform the development of the settlement and of a possible mill at Lower Thorpe and the possible association of this with the series of ponds on the valley side to the east of the farmhouse.</p> <p>The landscape in which Lower Thorpe lies is principally a construct of post-medieval enclosure although some aspects of the pre-existing medieval landscape survive, such as the ridge and furrow that is still clearly visible in the surrounding fields and the water management system that descends the hillside to the east.</p> <p>The farmhouse nor the associated ponds and leats to its east form an interesting historic ensemble that has likely developed over a number of centuries; certainly since the earlier 1800s and possibly from very much earlier. The location is isolated and rural. As a focus of this wider landscape Lower Thorpe farmhouse forms an integral element that draws the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) together. This contributes both to the value of the farmhouse and the associated landscape component.</p>	Potentially medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1041126	253

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLBo87	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Chumscote House	House marked on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead, associated with the dispersed hamlet at Lower Thorpe. The isolated location beside a historic routeway (GLBo79) within an agricultural landscape contributes to the value of this asset.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLBo88	CH-01-049	Built heritage	The Bungalow	House marked here on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This can be considered to be of local importance as an example of a 19th century rural residence. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval rural residence, associated with the dispersed hamlet at Lower Thorpe. The isolated location beside a historic routeway (GLBo79) within an agricultural landscape contributes to the value of this asset.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLBo89	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Culworth Grounds Farm	Farm buildings marked here on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The location within an isolated agricultural landscape which has developed alongside the farmstead contributes to this as will.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLBo90	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow beside Banbury Lane	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on 1851 estate plan of Thorpe Mandeville and beside medieval routeway Banbury Lane. Banbury Lane is recorded on by the Northamptonshire HER indicating that this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. This hedgerow also forms an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to its value.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLBo91	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow following leat within water management system (GLBo85) at Lower Thorpe	Hedgerow following boundary marked on 1851 estate plan of Thorpe Mandeville and following line of an embanked leat forming part of the water management system to the west of Lower Thorpe Farmhouse. This hedgerow lies within the area mapped by the Northamptonshire HER as making up Lower Thorpe. On this basis it falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. This hedgerow also forms an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to its value.	Post-medieval?	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLBo92	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to north-west of Lower Thorpe	Hedgerow following boundary marked on 1851 estate plan of Thorpe Mandeville. This hedgerow does not meet the Hedgerow Regulation criteria, but can be considered to be of local importance due to its inclusion within the setting of Lower Thorpe. This hedgerow also forms an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to its value.	Post-medieval?	None	N/A	Low		

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB093	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth	Hedgerow(s) following boundary marked on 1851 estate plan of Thorpe Mandeville. Partly follows parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow falls under the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. This hedgerow also forms an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and contributes to its value.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB094	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Banbury Branch of the Great Central Railway	Line of the disused Great Central branch line running between Banbury and Culworth Junction in order to serve the iron stone quarries of the district. It opened in 1909 and closed 1964. This asset is considered to be of some historical and evidential interest. The disused railway line demarcates the north-western boundary of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and therefore forms an element which contributes to its value.	Modern	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB095	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow	Hedgerow following field boundary marked on Thorpe Mandeville estate plan of 1851. This hedgerow is of local importance due to it continuing the historic field pattern within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) to the north of the disused railway line (GLB094).	Post Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB096	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Parish Boundary (Marston St Lawrence and Thenford)	Parish Boundary. Which was likely established by the medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows. This parish boundary forms the northern boundary of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and thus forms an element of the landscape that contributes to its value.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB097	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB098	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Hill Farm	Buildings marked at this farmstead on the 1st edition OS map of 1884. The asset is considered to be of some aesthetic, architectural and historic interest as an example of a post-medieval farmstead. The location within an isolated agricultural landscape which has developed alongside the farmstead contributes to this as well.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB099	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Quarries north-west of Lower Thorpe	Areas of quarrying excavated through medieval ridge and furrow in the area to the north-west of Lower Thorpe., Possibly dug as a source building stone or possibly even ironstone and could therefore be associated with the suspected industrial activity at Lower Thorpe (GLB085 and 086). This asset will have removed any archaeology within its foot-print. The quarry is an element within the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape that contributes to its value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB100	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth.	Historic hedgerow marked on 1851 Thorpe Mandeville estate map and following line of parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth. Lying on a parish boundary this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. This hedgerow marks the northern boundary of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and thus forms an element of the landscape that contributes to its value.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB101	N/A	Archaeology	Cropmarks and finds to west of Thorpe Lodge Farm	Cropmarks of linear feature, rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures suggesting later prehistoric settlement activity. There is also some evidence from finds recovered in the vicinity that there may also be burials Present. This is likely to represent a late prehistoric enclosed settlement. Such settlements appear to be relatively common on higher ground within the Cherwell watershed but are poorly understood due to a lack of archaeological investigation. The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains. The asset lies outside of the study area, and has not be illustrated on the associated mapping.	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	5711
GLB102	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	6148
GLB103	CH-01-049	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow	Hedgerow(s) on field boundaries marked on 1851 estate map of Thorpe Mandeville and following the parish boundary between Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth. Following a parish boundary, this hedgerow falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB104	CH-01-049	Built heritage	Barn to north of Lower Thorpe Farmhouse	Agricultural building shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential interest in its own right but does contribute to the value of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) in which it lies.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB105	CH-01-049 CH-01-050	Archaeology	Cropmarks on hill to the north-west of Culworth Grounds	Extensive area of cropmarks extending along the top of the hill to the north-west of Culworth Grounds. These cropmarks include a distinct D shaped enclosure of circa. 0.2 ha with an entrance facing to the south-east and associated rectilinear enclosures to the north and west. Further rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures occupy the middle and north of the hill. Prehistoric flints have been recovered during fieldwalking of the area of the features at the southern end of the hill. The flints recovered included Mesolithic/Early Neolithic bladelets and arrowheads of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. This indicates prolonged activity on this ridge from the Mesolithic through to Bronze Age periods (Appendix CH-004-015 (CHoAB)). Geophysical survey has clarified the nature of this settlement, with superimposed enclosures and associated	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	1498277	9599

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>trackways/boundaries suggesting a relatively long period of occupation (Appendix CH-004-015 (CHoAB)).</p> <p>Finds recovered from the site during fieldwalking were uniformly prehistoric with evidence for areas where flint tools were being manufactured in a secondary enclosure and completed flint tools lying within the main enclosure.</p> <p>It is possible that this could be a Bronze Age farmstead, several of which have been identified on higher ground along the edge of the Cherwell watershed but are poorly understood due to the lack of archaeological investigation.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality.</p>						
GLB106	CH-01-049	Archaeology	Building to north-west of Culworth Grounds	A probable agricultural building is shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential interest and its setting is defined by its isolated location within the agricultural landscape that has developed alongside it.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB107	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Second building to north-west of Culworth Grounds	A probable agricultural building is shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB108	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Edgcote battlefield	<p>Area in which the battle of Edgcote was fought on 24 July 1469. The battle was the first in a series of engagements in the 1469-71 campaign of the Wars of the Roses. The battle saw the defeat of forces loyal to Edward IV by rebels in the cause of the Earl of Warwick. Battle is believed to have mainly been fought on Danesmoor, but other possibilities exist including a struggle for the Cherwell crossing at Trafford Bridge. Area mapped is the proposed area to be registered by English Heritage. There appear to be the cropmarks of 5 sub-rectangular features in the centre of Danesmoor (GLB117).</p> <p>The battle at Edgcote is recognised as being an important and bloody encounter that had important ramifications not only for the campaign of 1469-71, but also for the final outcome of the wars and resulted in the death of some 168 of the Welsh nobility as well as numerous of their followers. The battle was also the first battle in which Henry Beaufort, then aged 12, fought. Henry Beaufort would later become Henry VII.</p> <p>Aspects of the medieval landscape survive within the area of the battlefield as mapped in support of the potential designation of the battlefield as a registered battlefield by English Heritage. These include the lines of the three routes along which the armies may have marched (A361 Banbury to Daventry Road, Welsh Lane (GLB115), and Banbury Road (GLB079)) and areas of ridge and furrow near Trafford Bridge (GLB129 and GLB225) and Blackgrounds (GLB227). These can all be considered to be elements that contribute to the value of the Edgcote battlefield landscape.</p>	Medieval	Under consideration to become a Registered battlefield	N/A	High	339324	252, 6611

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>Otherwise the local land/fieldscape is one formed by an amalgam of earlier post-medieval private enclosure, parliamentary enclosure and later alterations.</p> <p>Principal views within and to the battlefield will be those from Edgcote Hill (likely the first position of the Royalist force) towards Culworth and Trafford Bridge (GLB132) (the approach route(s) of the rebels) and views from Danesmoor and Trafford Bridge towards Culworth (the direction that rebel reinforcements arrived from). The Battlefields Trail, a national walking route linking the battlefields of Edgcote, Cropredy and Edgehill, crosses Trafford Bridge (GLB132) and follows the edge of the high ground to the east of Danesmoor along the area where rebel reinforcements arrived and first witnessed the fighting in the lower ground below. Views westward from this trail between Trafford Bridge and Danesmoor can also be considered to be key in understanding the battle.</p> <p>Trafford Bridge (GLB132) although built in the 18th century is used for an annual commemoration ceremony of the battle and very probably stands in the location of an earlier crossing of the Cherwell (most probably a ford) that may have been one of the foci of the battle. As such, although a structure not contemporary with the battlefield, the bridge is an element of the Edgcote battlefield landscape that contributes to its value.</p> <p>Although probably lying outside of the area that the battle was fought, the meadows (GLB146) along the Cherwell between Trafford Bridge (GLB132) and Trafford House (GLB148) and the deserted medieval earthworks at Trafford (GLB147) are all very possibly features contemporary to the battle and therefore form external elements that contribute to the value of the Edgcote battlefield landscape. These have been grouped within the Trafford Bridge to Trafford House landscape component (GLB226).</p> <p>The battlefield has a very important historical association and the good degree of visual integrity allows it to be understood within the local landscape.</p> <p>The whole area is very isolated and rural within a triangle of routeways.</p>						
GLB109	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Building to north-west of Culworth Grounds	A probable agricultural building is marked in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset is of no evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB110	CH-01-050-	Archaeology	Building to east of Danesmoor	A probable agricultural building is marked in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset is of little evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB111	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB112	CH-01-050	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to east of Danesmoor	Hedgerow following field boundary marked on Edgcote Tithe map of 1841. This hedgerow lies within the area of the Battle of Edgcote as mapped by the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record and therefore meets the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. It is unknown if the hedgerow was extant in 1469 but it can still be considered to be an element within the Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108) landscape.	Post-medieval?	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB113	CH-01-050-	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow to east of Danesmoor Spinney	Hedgerow following field boundary marked on Edgcote Tithe map of 1841. This hedgerow lies within the area of the Battle of Edgcote as mapped by the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record and therefore meets the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. It is unknown if the hedgerow was extant in 1469 but it can still be considered to be an element within the Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108) landscape.	Post-medieval?	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB114	CH-01-050	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on parish boundary between Edgcote and Culworth	Hedgerow following field boundary marked on Edgcote Tithe map of 1841. It follows the parish boundary between Edgcote and Culworth, which itself follows a tributary of the Cherwell. As a parish boundary this hedgerow falls under the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. It is unknown if the hedgerow was extant in 1469 but it can still be considered to be an element within the Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108) landscape.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB115	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Welsh Lane	<p>Line of former medieval and post-medieval cattle drovers' route forming part of a drovers' way from North Wales to London. The route may follow an earlier Saxon route-way linking the burhs of Buckingham and Warwick, which itself may follow the line of a Roman road and possibly the line of a route established by the Iron Age. It is possible that late prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the study area may be concentrated close to the line of this route.</p> <p>The route crosses the Cherwell at Trafford Bridge (GLB132), adjacent to the Romano-British and likely Iron Age settlement near Blackgrounds (GLB138/144).</p> <p>The route may have been used by rebel forces marching to fight at the Battle of Edgcote and was almost certainly the route by which rebel reinforcements arrived. The road therefore forms an integral part of the landscape of Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108). In addition to this the Welsh Road forms an integral element within the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB228) and the western edge of the landscape between Trafford Bridge and Trafford House (GLB226).</p> <p>The Welsh Lane therefore serves as a link that binds a number of historic landscape components together and gives coherence to this part of the landscape of the Cherwell headwaters with a time depth that probably extends back to at least the Roman period. The route contributes to the value of all landscape components and elements that it passes through or beside.</p>	Potentially Roman or earlier	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	31
GLB116	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB117	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Cropmarks of five sub-rectangular features in the centre of Danesmoor	<p>Potential quarries or possibly even burial pits (associated with Battle of Edgcote (GLB108) showing as cropmarks on Danesmoor. These are most likely to be quarry pits, but could be burial pits associated with the battle at Edgcote.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it may contain.</p>	Uncertain	None	N/A	Low	N/A	9937
GLB118	CH-02-026	Settlement	Culworth	<p>The village of Culworth is designated as a conservation area and contains the scheduled monument of Castle Ringwork, Grade II* listed Church of St Mary and attached Grade II* walls and gatepiers. The settlement also contains a further 51 Grade II listed buildings and two areas of registered common/village green.</p> <p>A settlement existed at Culworth by the time of the Norman conquest as it is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The main street lies on the line of the Welsh Lane (GLB115), which was certainly established by the medieval period as a drovers' route from North Wales and may have origins as a Saxon road linking the bursh at Buckingham and Warwick and possibly beyond that a Roman road. This ancient routeway itself meets a second ancient routeway Banbury Lane (GLB079) forming a crossroad around which a medieval weekly market and yearly fair became established.</p>	Medieval	Listed buildings Scheduled monument Conservation area Registered common	Two Grade II* listed buildings 51 Grade II listed buildings	High	1010250, 1040456, 1040457, 1040458, 1040459, 1040460, 1040461, 1040462, 1040481, 1040483, 1040482, 1040485, 1040486, 1040487, 1040488, 1040489, 1040490, 1040491, 1040492,	249

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>The value of this heritage asset lies in the aesthetic, historical, architectural and archaeological interest inherent in the quality, character, appearance, coherence and fabric of the listed and other historic buildings that form its core, their interrelationship with each other within the village and their relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape.</p> <p>The landscape in which this asset lies is principally a construct of post-medieval enclosure (principally fragmented parliamentary enclosure) and contributes to its value.</p> <p>This countryside is often only visible from the village core as glimpsed views but still testifies to Culworth's strongly rural heritage. From much of the historic core there is a sense of enclosure provided by the walled and hedged plots in which individual buildings and groupings of buildings are situated.</p> <p>The conservation area appraisal for Culworth indicates that the views from and to the village are integral to its value and character and notes that the village has a mixture of both short and channelled views as well as longer sweeping views over the surrounding countryside. Views from the network of public footpaths that meet at Culworth are also noted as being important with two principal footpaths approaching the village from the south. The most important view noted in the conservation area appraisal is the view southward from the Church across the cricket ground and the open countryside beyond.</p>					1189838, 1189844, 1189850, 1189959, 1252839, 1294060, 1371811, 1371812, 1371813, 1371814, 1371839, 1371840, 1040498, 1040499, 1040500, 1189875, 1040493, 1040494, 1040495, 1040496, 1040497, 1189901, 1189907, 1189912, 1189915, 1189918, 1189924, 1189928, 1189975, 1294049, 1371815, 1371816, 1371817, 1371818, 1371819,	
GLB119	CH-01-050	Built heritage	The Hill	<p>A late 19th century Grade II Listed hunting lodge built for Charles Brook, Rajah of Sarawak. The Hill lies in an isolated rural position and now forms the focus of a group of later farm buildings set within a wooded enclosure.</p> <p>The value of the asset is derived from its character as a late Victorian hunting lodge and through its association with the Rajah of Sarawak.</p> <p>The garden in which it lies contributes to its value. The tree hedged boundaries and later farm buildings effectively restrict the most important part of its setting to the immediate grounds within the hedged boundaries. The isolated location within a peaceful and rural landscape was a specific part of the reason and design of the house as a hunting lodge and also contributes to the value.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1292558	2034/1
GLB120	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB121	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB122	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB123	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB124	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB125	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB126	CH-01-050	Built heritage	Wadground Barn	A building is shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884 but has now been replaced by/incorporated into larger more recent structure. This asset is of limited evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB127	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Building to south of Wadground Barn	A building is shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884 but has now been replaced by/incorporated into larger more recent structure. This asset is of limited evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB128	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Edgcote with Culworth)	A parish boundary that was likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Potentially early mtdieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	n/a	N/A
GLB129	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow south of Trafford Bridge	An area of relatively well preserved ridge and furrow to the south of Trafford Bridge. This is the only section of clearly legible ridge and furrow within the likely area in which the Battle of Edgcote (GLB108) was fought. As such it has particularly important qualities with regard to historic association and landscape legibility and forms a critical element of the Edgcote Battlefield landscape adding considerably to its value and the value of the battlefield. A number of quarries have been excavated in this asset but do not detract appreciably from the ability to understand it within its historic landscape context.	Medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
GLB130	CH-01-050	Built heritage	Culworth Mill	Mill buildings and associated leats to and from the Cherwell at Culworth Mill. Two of the buildings here are shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. Buried remains of an earlier mill may also survive (GLB131) with results from geophysical survey suggesting a relatively complicated grouping of channels/enclosures in the floodplain around the mill (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-015 (CWoAA)). The principal value of Culworth Mill derives from its character as an example of a post-medieval mill complex and the relationship of the buildings with the water management system (GLB146) that is present in the valley floor around the mill. The isolated rural meadowland in which the mill lies has existed since (and probably before) the existing buildings were constructed. This contributes to its value. The mill buildings are an important element within the landscape between Trafford Bridge and Trafford House (GLB226) and contribute to the value of the landscape	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	247

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>component. The mill buildings can also be linked to Trafford Bridge (GLB132) as contemporary features within the meadowland beside the Cherwell.</p> <p>In addition the buried remains could be linked to the Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108) as potentially being a feature(s) that would have been present within the landscape near Trafford Bridge when the battle was fought. If so this would add to the value of the asset.</p>						
GLB131	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Buried archaeology and palaeo-environment at Trafford Bridge	<p>Area around Trafford Bridge may contain buried remains of an early crossing over the Cherwell as well as potentially buried remains of an early mill. This area may also contain palaeo-environmental evidence documenting the Holocene development of the Cherwell Valley.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	247
GLB132	CH-01-050	Built heritage	Trafford Bridge	<p>18th century Grade II listed bridge that carries the Welsh Lane over the Cherwell between Edgcote (GLB141) and Culworth (GLB118).</p> <p>It is believed that the Welsh Lane (GLB115) follows a routeway that had been established by the Roman period and continued to be used in the early medieval period. During the medieval period the Welsh Lane was firmly established as a drovers' route from Wales to London. It is therefore likely that a crossing of the Cherwell has existed in the locality of Trafford Bridge since at least the Roman period and very possibly earlier.</p> <p>Romano-British settlement lies within 500m of the bridge to the north in the grounds of Edgcote House and at Blackgrounds Farm (GLB138/144). The exact nature of this settlement is uncertain but it could be a Roman villa or the location of a roadside settlement/ small town astride the Roman road now followed by the Welsh Lane (GLB115). Geophysical survey indicates that likely Iron Age settlement activity lies between the villa and Trafford Bridge (Appendix CH-004-015 (CWoAA)). The valley floor may also contain important Holocene palaeo-environmental evidence and potentially remains of a medieval mill (GLB131).</p> <p>Trafford Bridge falls within the area fought over during the Battle of Edgcote in 1469. It is not known if a bridge existed here at that date or if the crossing was a ford. The bridge carries the Battlefields Trail, a national walking route linking the battlefields of Edgcote (GLB108), Cropredy (GLB123) and Edgehill, over the Cherwell and is a focus for the annual remembrances of the Battle of Edgcote.</p> <p>The bridge is an 18th century structure and lies within an isolated and quiet valley location. To the south of the bridge the Welsh Lane turns sharply to the east towards Culworth (GLB118), meeting a local road from Edgcote (GLB141), which joins it at the southern edge of the bridge. Views south from the bridge are blocked by a stand of mature woodland and views are also constrained to the south-west and south-east by the hedges bordering the Welsh Lane</p>	Post Medieval	Listed building	Grade II	Moderate	1190263 1040482	31/4

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>(GLB115) and the road to Edgcote (GLB141). There are open views towards the parkland at Edgcote (GLB134) to the north-west, towards Bush Hill to the north and towards Trafford House (GLB148) to the east.</p> <p>The setting in which the bridge lies also makes a strong positive contribution to its value. The bridge lies in an isolated rural location with meadowland extending to its east and the farmland and parkland associated with Edgcote House to its north-west.</p> <p>This asset has important qualities with regard to historic association and landscape legibility and serves as a focal link between the landscape components of Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108), Edgcote Parkland (GLB134) and the landscape between Trafford Bridge and Trafford House (GLB226). All of these landscape components contribute to the value of the bridge and the bridge also contributes as an element to the value of each of these components.</p>						
GLB133	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Chipping Warden with Culworth)	<p>Parish boundary following the line of River Cherwell, which was likely established by medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows.</p> <p>It is possible that this boundary was fought over during the Battle of Edgcote lending it a historical association that raises its value above other parish boundaries. The boundary can therefore be included as an element within the Edgcote Battlefield landscape component (GLB108).</p>	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB134	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Edgcote House Park	<p>To the east of Edgcote House lies a designed landscape that originated as a medieval deer park but was reworked as a landscaped pleasure ground in the 18th century. This parkland is not a registered park and garden by English Heritage but is still a relatively good example of its kind complete with an ornamental pond known as The Pool that was created out of a medieval system of ponds and leats.</p> <p>An estate plan of 1743 shows the orientation of the house and parkland that William Chauncy bought at Edgcote during the Tudor period was principally on a north to south axis with an avenue and garden to the south of the house and a deer park to its east and lying beyond a kitchen garden and orchard.</p> <p>In the 1740s the Tudor hall was demolished and Edgcote Hall (GLB141) built. At the same time, the deer park to the east of the house was re-worked to create a pleasure ground in the new landscaped vogue. The old Tudor hall and the re-working of its associated landscape to form the beginnings of the parkland associated with the present Edgcote House are believed to be memorialised in the poem "Crumble Hall" by the local labouring class poet Mary Leapor.</p> <p>The new pleasure grounds extended east from the house along the valley of the Cherwell with a number of existing mill and fishponds in the valley being amalgamated in the 1790s to form the single ornamental lake called The Pool. The eastern edge of the park lies along the line of Welsh</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	246

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>Lane and contains an ornamental planting beside the Cherwell called Oisierbed Spinney.</p> <p>The view across these grounds can probably best be appreciated from the salon of Edgcote House (GLB141) and is recorded by a visitor to the house in 1799. Views to the north and south from both the house and the parkland have mainly been deliberately screened from the agricultural hinterland by planting of a shelter belt, including Oisierbed Spinney. A gap in this shelterbelt is present in the view eastward towards Trafford Bridge (GLB132) and the agricultural landscape beyond. It is possible that this view was deliberately framed in order to reveal Edgcote House in the middle distance to passers-by on the Welsh Lane (GLB115) at Trafford Bridge (GLB132). Both these features can be considered to be peripheral elements of the park and add to its value.</p> <p>The park is easily understood as an example of 18th century landscape design and lies within a rural hinterland in which estate farms associated with Edgcote House lie. The peaceful nature of the park will have been a key part of its design rationale.</p> <p>This park, although not designated, is considered to be of historical and aesthetic interest both in its layout and in its direct association with Edgcote House (GLB141) and historic legibility as part of a wider estate that includes the estate farms of Trafford Bridge Farm (GLB135), Edgcote Lodge Farm (GLB111), Home Farm (within grouping GLB141) and Wardington Gate Farm (GLB140).</p>						
GLB135	CH-01-50	Built heritage	Trafford Bridge Farm	<p>A farm established as part of the Edgcote estate in the mid 18th century and focussed around a Grade II listed farmhouse with associated Grade II laundry, stables and piggery. All are built in the local ironstone vernacular and are a good example of a farmstead laid out during the development of the Chauncy estate during the 18th century.</p> <p>Trafford Bridge Farmhouse and its associated outbuildings is one of the farm complexes built as part of the Edgcote estate; the farmhouse is similar in style to the other Edgcote estate farmhouses at Wardington Gate Farm (GLB140) and Edgcote Lodge Farm (GLB111).</p> <p>The front of the farmhouse faces to the west and therefore its key views lie in this direction. To the north of the farmhouse lies an area of mature shelter belt that effectively screens the farm complex from the parkland associated with Edgcote House to the north. Views to the east from the farmhouse are blocked by the associated outbuildings.</p> <p>The principal value of this heritage asset lies in the built fabric, character and appearance of the buildings that form the complex and their interrelationship with each other as a planned estate farm of mid 18th century date. Their relationship with Edgcote House (GLB141) and the other estate farms of the same date within the estate also</p>	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Four Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1041176 1190492 1371486 1041177	246/1/1 246/1/3 246/1/4

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>contribute to its value as an example of the Chauncy's agricultural plan.</p> <p>The setting in which the complex lies contributes to its value; principally to the west across which the front elevation of the farmhouse looks.</p> <p>The landscape in which this asset grouping lies is principally a construct of post-medieval enclosure (principally fragmented parliamentary enclosure) and the farm complex constitutes an important facet of this agricultural re-organisation.</p> <p>The farm complex remains an agricultural concern which contributes further to its value. Neither the farmhouse, nor outbuildings can be clearly viewed from the public road to the north, nor by public right of way except by a long view from a bridleway across Edgcote Hill to the west.</p> <p>To the north lies the designed landscape (GLB134) associated with Edgcote House and it is possible that the shelterbelt on this side is a deliberate plantation to hide the farm complex from Edgcote House and its associated parkland.</p>						
GLB136	CH-01-050	Built heritage	Brock House and Keepers Cottage with kitchen garden, lake and dam at Edgcote	<p>Complex comprising Grade II listed Brock House and Keepers Cottage with a reservoir for the Edgcote parkland and Grade II listed dam to the north and a kitchen garden to the south. These were all established in the mid to late 18th century as part of the Chauncy's reworking of the estate at Edgcote.</p> <p>The kitchen garden had a central canal that was fed by a reservoir to the west. This reservoir served as irrigation for the pleasure grounds and may have served the ornamental lake. The head of water would probably have been sufficient to allow a fountain as well as to provide domestic water for the house.</p> <p>This asset forms part of the wider Chauncy estate at Edgcote and the association with Edgcote House (GLB141) contributes to its value.</p> <p>This complex is enclosed within shelterbelt and secluded from its surroundings. This may be a deliberate part of the design rationale to distance it visually from Edgcote House. This effectively limits the part of the setting that contributes to its value to within this shelterbelt.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Two Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1041168 1371487	
GLB137	CH-01-050 CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Edgcote with Chipping Warden)	Parish boundary that follows the River Cherwell. Likely established by medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Potentially early medieval/medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A

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GLB138	CH-01-050 CH-01-051	Archaeology	Edgcote Romano-British villa	<p>The Scheduled monument of a Romano-British site within Edgcote Park. This was partially excavated during improvement of the parkland in the 1840. These investigations recorded a bath house and tessellated pavement as well as potentially Romano-British burials. Iron Age and Saxon coins have also been recorded from general area.</p> <p>Fieldwalking and metal detecting have recovered early Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, Romano-British pottery and Middle Saxon pottery and suggest that industrial activity was staking place to the north of Blackgrounds (GLB144). It has been suggested that the site may be a Romano-British small town or roadside settlement with Iron Age antecedent. This settlement lies beside what is probably an ancient trackway that became a Roman road on the line of Welsh Lane (GLB115). This crosses the Cherwell at or close to Trafford Bridge (GLB132).</p> <p>Geophysical survey has demonstrated an apparent Iron Age settlement lies between the scheduled monument of the villa and Trafford Bridge (Volume 5: Appendix CH-004-015 (CWoAA)).</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the Iron Age, Roman and early medieval periods.</p> <p>The surrounding non-scheduled buried archaeological remains around Blackgrounds (GLB144) support this value by providing a wider buried archaeological context in which the monument lies.</p>	Iron Age , Roman and Early Medieval	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1006616	ENN3432, ENN3429, ENN3450, ENN3438 ENN3447 ENN3437, ENN18302, ENN3439, ENN17559, ENN100634 366, 7406, 8082, 8084
GLB139	CH-02-026	Built heritage	Edgcote Drive Cottages (Snobs Row and Rags Row)	<p>Pair of Grade II listed mid to late 18th century estate houses built in the local ironstone vernacular.</p> <p>The cottages stand isolated on the minor road leading from Wardington to the hamlet of Edgcote and Edgcote House. Their sense of isolation from Edgcote House may be a deliberate policy associated with the reworking of the landscape around the Edgcote estate by the Chauncys in the 1760s.</p> <p>The principal value of this heritage asset derives from their character as examples of late 18th century estate houses and their association with Edgcote House and its wider estate.</p> <p>The landscape in which this asset lies is principally a construct of post-medieval enclosure (principally fragmented parliamentary enclosure) and 18th century parkland from which the cottages were probably deliberately divorced or hidden. Belts of woodland around Edgcote House and the church and mature tree hedges bordering the local lanes effectively block views.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	Two Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1190489 1041175	246/0/3 246/0/4

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GLB140	CH-02-26	Built heritage	Wardington Gate Farm	<p>An 18th century estate farmhouse in the local ironstone vernacular and built to a similar design to the other Edgcote estate farms of Trafford Bridge (GLB135) and Edgcote Lodge (GLB111) Farms.</p> <p>Wardington Gate Farmhouse forms the core of a compact grouping of more modern agricultural barns and outbuildings and lies in an isolated position within an area of gently undulating farmland. The front of the farmhouse faces to the south and therefore its key views lie in this direction.</p> <p>The principal value of this heritage asset derives from its character as an example of an 18th century estate farm built to a uniform design to other farms on the Chauncy estate.</p> <p>The isolated agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it contributes to its value. This context can particularly be understood to the south across which the front elevation looks.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1293796	4885/1/1
GLB141	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Edgcote House and associated hamlet	<p>The hamlet at Edgcote is focussed on the Grade I listed Edgcote House, the Grade I listed Church of St James and Grade II listed rectory. Also associated with the house are the Grade II listed kitchen garden, stables, dovecote, service wing, mill house and two Grade II listed bridges across the Cherwell.</p> <p>A settlement certainly existed at Edgcote at the time of the Norman Conquest as it is recorded in the Domesday Book. The Church of St James is primarily 13th century in date with some later additions and contains an interesting collection of post-medieval monuments to the Chauncy family.</p> <p>Earthworks associated with the medieval village can be seen as earthworks in the fields to the west of Edgcote House. The village was levelled in the 1780s to clear it from views to the west from the new Edgcote House. Some medieval ridge and furrow also still survives as earthworks on the lower slopes of Edgcote Hill between Trafford Bridge and Edgcote Lodge Farms.</p> <p>The only medieval structure is the Church of St James, the rest are mid to late 18th century in date. Edgcote House replaced a late medieval/Tudor manor house. The present house was used to portray Netherfield in the BBC 1995 television production of Pride and Prejudice which adds to its communal value and appreciation.</p> <p>The house looks east across and associated designed landscape with ornamental ponds and plantings (GLB134).</p> <p>The principal value of this asset lies in its coherence and legibility in describing the historic development of Edgcote with a focus on the Grade I listed Edgcote House and St James Church, which have particularly important qualities in regard to their built fabric, character and appearance.</p> <p>The parkland to the east has effectively been compartmented from view, except from Edgcote House,</p>	Medieval and post-medieval	Listed buildings	Two Grade I listed buildings Eight Grade II listed buildings	High	1041170, 1041169, 1041171, 1041172, 1041173, 1041174, 1190435, 1190468, 1293780, 1293810,	

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>which has a key view across the park eastwards towards Trafford Bridge (GLB132). This view and probably to at least a similar or even greater degree the view towards Edgcote House may have been a deliberate part of the design of the parkland to offer a reveal of the house from Welsh Lane (GLB115) and Trafford Bridge (GLB132).</p> <p>Another key view in understanding the settlement is that across the earthworks of the deserted medieval village to the north-west (GLB142).</p> <p>The hamlet is very isolated and rural which judging by the reworking of the estate in the mid to late 18th century is probably a deliberate part of the Chauncy's desired scheme. Thus included the movement of the village of Edgcote away from the house and a parkland design that screens the house and park from much of its agricultural hinterland. The isolation and peace therefore contribute both to the value of the house and its associated parkland (GLB134).</p>						
GLB142	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Edgcote Deserted Medieval Village	<p>Earthworks in the location of the medieval village at Edgcote. The village was cleared in the 18th century to improve views from Edgcote House, although it was likely already in decline.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of Edgcote and particularly with regard to the medieval period.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	338311	ENN104057, ENN3346 246, 364, 6251
GLB143	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Moated site south of Chipping Warden	<p>Moated site identified from cropmarks and earthworks to the south of Chipping Warden. Likely a medieval manorial or grange site.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	339333	17/3
GLB144	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Blackgrounds	<p>Area around Blackgrounds Farm and the scheduled monument of Edgcote villa (GLB138) from which Roman (and Iron Age) artefacts have been recovered during fieldwalking and metal detection surveys. This strongly suggests that the settlement here extends for some distance outside of the scheduled area and could form part of a Romano-British roadside settlement/small town beside Welsh Lane (GLB115) that is possibly a prehistoric trackway that was developed as a Roman road.</p> <p>Black soil and recovery of metal artefacts suggests some industry may be present. Recovered material includes Iron Age artefacts and Romano-British and early medieval burials.</p> <p>Geophysical survey (Appendix CH-004-015 (CWoAA)) of the area between the scheduled monument (GLB138) and Trafford Bridge (GLB132) has identified a likely Iron Age settlement from which the Romano-British settlement may have developed. This survey also identified at least two</p>	Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	ENN3432, ENN3429, ENN3450, ENN3438 ENN3447 ENN3437, ENN18302, ENN3439, ENN17559, ENN100634 366, 7406, 8082, 8084

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>circular features in close proximity to each other which are typical in location and form for Bronze Age ring-ditches.</p> <p>Although lying outside of the scheduled monument, this asset is directly associated and can be considered to have particularly important archaeological qualities.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the Iron Age, Roman and early medieval periods.</p> <p>These remains provide a wider buried archaeological context in which the scheduled remains of the Edgcote villa (GLB138) lie.</p>						
GLB145	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Backgrounds Farm	<p>Farm buildings are shown here on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This can be considered to have some aesthetic, historical, architectural or archaeological interest as an example of a post Enclosure farmstead.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its association with the agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB146	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Cherwell Valley above Culworth Mill	<p>Cropmarks and earthworks suggest the presence of a water management system in the valley floor of the Cherwell. Possibly fishponds and water meadow. Geophysical survey indicates that this system may be relatively complex (Appendix CH-004-015 (CWoAA)).</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the dating of the Cherwell meadows.</p> <p>The floodplain here may also contain palaeo-environmental evidence charting the Holocene development of the local environment.</p> <p>This area of meadowland with possible water management features forms an integral element within the Trafford Bridge to Trafford House landscape (GLB226). This association contributes to the value of both the historic landscape component and this element of it.</p>	Medieval/Post medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	365
GLB147	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Trafford	<p>Earthworks and cropmarks of deserted medieval village at Trafford.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period.</p> <p>The earthworks here form an integral element within the Trafford Bridge to Trafford House landscape (GLB226). This association contributes to the value of both the historic landscape component and this element of it.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	365

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GLB148	CH-02-026	Built heritage	Trafford House	<p>Trafford House is predominantly an 18th century house with some 17th century fabric and built in the local ironstone vernacular. The house is the focus for a range of buildings of later date.</p> <p>The front of the farmhouse faces to the west and therefore its key views lie in this direction, although much restricted through a gap between stands of woodland. Views to the south are entirely blocked by modern agricultural buildings.</p> <p>To the south of the buildings at Trafford House are the earthworks of the deserted medieval village of Trafford (GLB147) with a number of ponds that are likely fishponds within the valley of a feeder stream to the Cherwell. It is possible that this deserted settlement extends into the footprint of Trafford House and its attached modern agricultural buildings.</p> <p>The principal value of this derives from its character as an example of a post-medieval home and its association with the agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it. The buried archaeology associated with the deserted medieval settlement also contributes to this value.</p> <p>The immediate setting of Trafford House is dominated by the large modern agricultural buildings that lie adjacent to it to the south and east. Long views to the west are restricted by stands of woodland whilst to the north, although the landscape is more open, long views are interrupted by rising ground.</p> <p>The earthworks of the deserted medieval village of Trafford (GLB147) are an important part of the setting acting as a reminder that the house with its 17th century core has a link with the adjacent medieval settlement. The fishponds to the south, although most likely of medieval date, may have later formed part of a designed landscape associated with the house.</p> <p>Trafford House is an integral and focal element within the Trafford Bridge to Trafford House landscape (GLB226). This association contributes to the value of both the historic landscape component and Trafford House.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1190183	
GLB149	CH-01-050	Archaeology	Cropmarks near Drunken Meadow Spinney	<p>Extensive area of cropmarks including potential D-shaped enclosure with associated curvilinear features and possible associated field system and trackways. This is likely a late prehistoric settlement site and similar to several other hilltop enclosures within the headwaters of the Cherwell.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains.</p>	Prehistoric	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN3428, 243, 258, 259, 260
GLB150	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Farm on Culworth Road	Farm buildings indicated in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has some historical and architectural interest as an example of a post Enclosure farmstead and its setting is defined by its association with the agricultural landscape in which it lies, and which has	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

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				developed alongside it.						
GLB151	CH-01-051	Settlement	Chipping Warden	<p>The village of Chipping Warden is designated as a conservation area and contains a scheduled market cross base, Grade I listed Church of St Peter & St Paul, Grade II* listed Manor House, 10 Grade II listed tombstones and 19 other Grade II listed buildings/structures.</p> <p>Chipping Warden was a medieval market centre with a number of closes and a moated site around the village centre and a probable mill site(s) to the south on the Cherwell. Mass burial pits (possibly associated with the Battle of Edgcote) are also recorded in the southern part of the settlement. Finds of Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon date have also been made from the general area.</p> <p>The 1st Edition OS map of 1900 shows Chipping Warden as comprising of a nucleated settlement concentrated around the marketplace and market cross immediately to the north of the church. This focus extends along the four principal routes into the village from Banbury to the south and west, Daventry and Aston-le-Walls to the north, Culworth to the east and Edgcote to the south.</p> <p>The principal value of Chipping Warden lies in the historic and architectural interest inherent in the fabric of the settlement's built heritage, its character, and appearance. A key part of this is the interplay within the settlement of the individual buildings to form a coherent and historically legible whole.</p> <p>Within the historic core, views are very much internalised to the local streetscape, which is dominated by older buildings in the local vernacular. Within this village core there is a strong sense of enclosure which serves to divorce it somewhat from its agricultural hinterland.</p> <p>The landscape in which this asset lies is principally a construct of post-medieval enclosure although some aspects of the pre-existing medieval landscape survive, such as the earthworks of moated sites and fishponds around the southern and south-western margins of the settlement.</p> <p>The rather narrow A361 Banbury to Daventry Road passes through the village to the north of the historic core around the market cross and church.</p> <p>The agricultural landscape in which Chipping Warden lies contributes somewhat to its value by defining its wider setting which has developed alongside the settlement and from which long views towards the village across its agricultural hinterland are possible. This is particularly the case from the north and east.</p>	Medieval (and potentially earlier)	Scheduled Monument Conservation Area Listed buildings	One Grade I listed building One Grade II* listed building 29 Grade II listed buildings	High	1015771, 1041131, 1041164, 1041165, 1041166, 1041167, 1041199, 1041200, 1041201, 1041202, 1041203, 1041204, 1041205, 1041206, 1041207, 1190193, 1190224, 1190234, 1190270, 1190283, 1190289, 1190396, 1293829, 1293880, 1293906, 1371458, 1371459, 1371460, 1371461, 1371462, 1371463, 1371483, 1371484, 1371485	ENN105557, ENN3343 ENN3272, ENN14665, ENN102144, ENN3281, ENN100987, ENN3271, ENN3285, ENN103910 EN3348 17, 22, 3636, 4833, 4859, 4860, 4864
GLB152	CH-02-026 CH-02-027	Archaeology	Arbury Banks	A scheduled monument comprising an enclosure/hill fort of probable Iron Age date. This consists of two conjoining enclosures; a sub-oval banked enclosure with a possible entrance on the east side and a square banked enclosure of 7 hectares to the west. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are clearly discernible within the eastern portion	Iron Age	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1003893, 337117,	ENN3264, EN3266 15, 16, 4833, 9721,

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>of the larger square enclosure and a circular mound with surrounding ditch is present within the southern limit of the smaller oval enclosure.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric period.</p> <p>It is probable that Arbury Banks is a later Bronze Age or Iron Age hill fort situated so as to overlook and potentially control the headwaters of the River Cherwell. The sub-oval enclosure to the west may be the hillfort proper with the larger square enclosure to representing an ancillary area of settlement or a stock enclosure. It is also possible that the monument may represent the location of a medieval motte and bailey castle and/or a Bronze Age round barrow.</p> <p>Arbury Banks stands on the crest line of a gentle slope that falls away to the south and west towards the Cherwell; to the east and north the landscape is relatively flat and predominantly agricultural.</p> <p>Arbury Banks stands on the western limit of the village of Chipping Warden and modern housing development has spread on the southern side of the A361 to the southeast edge of the monument.</p> <p>Long views from Arbury Banks are restricted to the north and west. To the east lies the village of Chipping Warden and to the south a farmstead and high hedges flanking the A361. It is likely that the placement of Arbury Banks was undertaken to command views over the Cherwell Valley to the west and south-west and as such any key view from the monument probably lay and still lies in this direction. The presence of possibly associated settlement adjacent to the west and north-west of the scheduled area reinforces this.</p>						
GLB153	CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow south of Calves Close Spinney	Area of ridge and furrow which can be associated with the very fragmented evidence for the medieval open field system at Chipping Warden and can be considered to be of local importance.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB154	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Structures in Calves Close Spinney	<p>Remains of buildings and other structures of likely World War II date and associated with the airfield at Chipping Warden.</p> <p>These can be considered to be of some historical and architectural interest as evidence of the satellite activities associated with the operation of the World War II airfield at Chipping Warden (GLB162).</p>	Modern	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB155	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Cropmarks between Jobs Barn and Calves Close Spinney	Cropmarks of linear features and small enclosures. Potentially parts of a field system of prehistoric and/or Roman date. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric and Roman periods.	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	258 9717
GLB156	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Jobs Barn	Likely barns are shown in the location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. These have little evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB157	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Chipping Warden with Eydon)	Parish boundary following the River Cherwell which was likely established by the medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has poor survival and little or no evidential interest.	Medieval (and potentially earlier)	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB158	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB159	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Stone House	A building is shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has some architectural and historical interest as an example of a post-medieval house set within an agricultural landscape.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB160	N/A	Historic landscape	Banbury to Daventry Road	Historic routeway forming part of a major medieval (and likely earlier) route from the south-west to the Midlands. This can be considered to have a historic legibility of modest quality.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB161	CH-02-026 CH-02-027	Ancient woodland	Redhill Wood	Ancient woodland. The woodland may contain archaeological features typical of woodland such as wood banks and ditches. The setting of the woodland is not a contributing factor to the value as ancient woodland is nearly always a surviving fragment of a much larger, since lost landscape, and hence the agricultural surrounds are rarely contemporary.	Post-medieval?	Ancient woodland	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
GLB162	CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Chipping Warden Airfield	World War II airfield with surviving hangars (J and T2 type) etc to south and some evidence for the runways. Perimeter features have mostly been lost /buried including ancillary buildings, defences, shelters etc. The battle HQ lies to the north of the airfield near Field Farm. The airfield was opened in 1941 and was the base for No. 12 Operational Training Unit to train aircrew for bombers. Aircraft stationed at the airfield were mainly Vickers Wellingtons and Avro Ansons. The airfield also controlled the satellite airfields at Edgehill, Gaydon and Turweston. This can be considered to be an asset with important qualities and historical associations and includes some survival of World War II period hangers and other features.	Modern	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB163	N/A	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Aston-le-Walls with Chipping Warden)	Parish boundary which was likely established by the medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest	Medieval (and potentially early medieval)	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB164	N/A	Built heritage	Redhill Farm	Farm buildings shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This can be considered to be of some architectural and historical interest as an example of a post enclosure farmstead. Its setting is defined by the agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB165	N/A	Archaeology	Potential prehistoric activity on Chipping Warden Airfield	A number of possible Bronze Age ring ditches may be recorded from just within the eastern perimeter and a Bronze Age axe hoard was reportedly found within the area of the airfield. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric period. It is possible (but by no means certain) that these features have already been truncated by activities associated with construction of the airfield.	Bronze Age	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN19669, ENN101577 23, 24, 25, 7051
GLB166	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Former building	Building shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB167	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Former building	Building shown in this location on 1st-Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential interest.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB168	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Field Farm	Building are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has some historical and architectural interest as an example of a post Enclosure farmstead. Its setting is defined by the agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB169	N/A	Archaeology	Churchlands	Building and ponds are shown in this location on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. The ponds and name suggest a possible medieval grange lies in this location. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period. The existing buildings are an example of a post Enclosure farmstead the setting of which is defined by the agricultural landscape in which it lies, and which has developed alongside it.	Potentially medieval	None	N/A	Potentially Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB170	N/A	Built heritage	Highfield	Building shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has some historical and architectural interest as an example of a post Enclosure farmstead. Its setting is defined by the agricultural landscape in which it	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				lies and which has developed alongside it.						
GLB171	CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow near Appletree	Ridge and furrow around the deserted medieval village at Appletree (GLB172). This has an association with the deserted village earthworks and forms an integral part of the village's setting and historical legibility. This contributes both to the value of this asset and to that of the deserted medieval village at Appletree.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	8701
GLB172	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Appletree Deserted Medieval Village	Earthworks of the deserted medieval village at Appletree. These include toft platforms, croft boundaries and hollow-way. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period. Aspects of this village's contemporary rural hinterland survive as ridge and furrow (GLB171) and can be considered to be the part of the setting which contributes to its value.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	20, 8701
GLB173	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB174	CH-01-051	Built heritage	Field Farm	Buildings shown at this location on 1st Edition OS 1884. This asset is considered to be of architectural and historical interest as an example of a post enclosure farmstead. Its setting is defined by the agricultural landscape in which it lies, and which has developed alongside it.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB175	CH-02-26	Built heritage	Appletree Farmhouse	Farmhouse dating possibly to as early as 1630s and built in the local ironstone vernacular with 19th century alterations. To the north and north-east of the farm lie the extensive earthworks of a medieval village (GLB172), including holloways, house platforms and crofts. To the north and south lie areas of ridge and furrow (GLB171) that formed part of the village's open field system. The front of Appletree farmhouse faces to the north-west and overlooks the lower ground beside the Highbury Brook in the near distance with sweeping views towards the higher ground on which Fenny Compton stands to the north of this. To the north east of the farm lies a range of brick stables and barns that appear to have been constructed between 1851 and 1884. To the north and east of this is a copse of 20th-century date. The farm is isolated within a rural landscape. The local fieldscape is bounded by hedged boundaries which includes mature trees alongside the local roads. The principal value of this asset is derived from its character as an example of a post-medieval farm complex. The interrelationship of these buildings and their relationship with the agricultural landscape in which they lie, and which has developed alongside them also contributes to this value. An important aspect of the value of the asset lies in the adjacent earthworks and buried archaeological remains	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1371857	20/1

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				<p>of the deserted medieval village of Appletree (GLB172).</p> <p>The local setting is one of rural isolation with the farmhouse having its principal axis of view across the lower lying ground to the north-west towards the ridge on which Fenny Compton stands. Any long view to the north-east is blocked by plantation woodland and mature trees within the local field and roadside hedges.</p>						
GLB176	CH-01-051	Settlement	Aston-le-Walls	<p>Village of Aston-le-Walls. Is not designated as a conservation area and contains the Grade I listed Church of St Leonard with five associated Grade II tombs and two other Grade II listed buildings; one of which is the post medieval manor house.</p> <p>Aston-le-Walls is adjacent to the south of the line of the Welsh Lane, which may be the line of a former Roman road (Margary Route 166). This route may have an Iron Age precursor and in the medieval period was an important drovers' route from north Wales.</p> <p>Remains of the medieval open field system survive as faint earthworks of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields, especially on the northern side of the settlement beyond the Welsh Lane. Apart from the church, the built heritage of Aston-le-Walls is post-medieval in date. Medieval village and/or manorial earthworks survive on the south-western edge of the village</p> <p>To the rear of the 17th century manor house are gardens and a number of outbuildings beyond which there is an area that appears as if it may be a simple designed landscape (GLB177). This landscape is not shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884 or the 1851 Tithe Map so is not of great time depth. Village earthworks, including fishponds and ridge and furrow are present to the north of the house. To the south-east is a collection of recent large agricultural buildings and walled yard; the walled yard is shown on the 1851 Tithe map for Aston-le-Walls and the same map indicates that a small plantation was present immediately to the rear (west) of the house at this date.</p> <p>The principal value of this asset lies in its character as a village with medieval origins, and especially in the Grade I listed Church of St Leonard and its association with its churchyard and the Grade II manor house with its grounds to the south. Apart from this the settlement has little historical coherence. The isolated location within an agricultural landscape and its close association with the operation of the adjacent airfield at Chipping Warden (GLB162) during World War II contribute somewhat to its value.</p> <p>Within the village centre and its historic core near the church views are very much internalised to the local streetscape. An exception to this is the manor house which has more open views to the north and north-east over its grounds (GLB177) and the wider agricultural landscape beyond.</p>	Medieval	Listed buildings	One Grade I listed building Seven Grade II listed buildings	High	1040411, 1040412, 1041208, 1041209, 1041210, 1371464, 1371465, 1371466	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB177	CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Parkland associated with manor at Aston-le-Walls	<p>Small area of designed landscape to the south and west of the manor house at Aston-le-Walls. Contains some former medieval fishponds to the north-west of the manor house (GLB178). The rest is probably 20th century in date.</p> <p>The principal view from the manor house lies to its front elevation which faces north-east towards the village and church. Views will likely also be important from the rear elevation across the gardens and adjacent park. These views are contained by the mature shelter belt which encloses this area. Views to the north-west from the manor house are constrained by an outbuilding attached to the north of the house.</p> <p>The designed landscape is relatively typical of its kind and can be considered to be of modest quality and local importance. This landscape sets the immediate setting of the manor house and the presence of the medieval ponds and earthworks (GLB178) within it lends time depth. This assists in an appreciation of the manor house within its historical landscape context.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	33
GLB178	CH-01-051	Archaeology	Medieval fishponds at Washbrook Farm	<p>Earthworks of fishponds and other features associated with the manor at Aston-le-Walls.</p> <p>The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period.</p> <p>These features are also part of the setting that contributes to the value of Chipping Warden (GLB176) through their connection with the manor house.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	33
GLB179	CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Parish boundary (Aston-le-Walls with Boddington)	Parish boundary following a tributary of the Cherwell. This was likely established by the medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Medieval (and potentially early medieval)	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB180	CH-01-052	Built heritage	East and West Junction Railway (E&WJR)	<p>The East and West Junction Railway (E&WJR) was opened in 1873 and linked Stratford-upon-Avon with Towcester. The line served the ironstone communities of the district. The line was amalgamated with the Midland Junction Railway (MJR) to form the Stratford and Midland Junction Railway (S&MJR) in 1910 and became part of London Midland AND Scottish railway (LMS) in 1923 who promoted it as the Shakespeare Route. Passenger services withdrawn 1952 closed to goods 1964.</p> <p>This can be considered to be an asset with some historical and evidential interest as an example of a railway branch designed mainly to move agricultural and quarried goods that had a brief second lease of life as a scenic tourist route.</p>	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	6838
GLB181	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB182	N/A	Historic landscape	Parish and county boundary (Northamptonshire with Oxfordshire and Aston- le- Walls with Claydon)	Parish and county boundary. Likely established by medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Medieval (and potentially early medieval)	None	N/A	Not significant		
GLB183	N/A	Built heritage	Oxford Canal and associated structures	<p>Oxford Canal. Constructed 1769–1789 to a design by Brindley and is one of the earliest and most scenic canals in the UK. Designated as conservation area and in the section passing Claydon has three Grade II listed field bridges and two Grade II listed locks.</p> <p>With the rise of leisure boating in the 1960s the Oxford Canal gained a new lease of life and is now one of the most popular and busiest inland waterways in Britain, especially in the summer months. The towpath of the Oxford Canal is the Oxford Canal Walk which forms part of the UK's network of national long distance footpath and cycle routes.</p> <p>The principal value of this asset is in the engineering of the canal and the supporting infrastructure including locks, lock cottages, bridges, canal reservoirs, canal feeders, sluices, weirs and culverts. The meandering section north of Cropredy is perhaps the finest testimony to the celebrated canal engineer James Brindley's flair for the design for a contour canal, and the canal is rarely absent from any account of the development of canals. This contributes to its value.</p> <p>The setting in which the canal meanders is a very important aspect of this value and is widely considered to be one of the most scenic sections of canal in the UK. It is typically leisure boaters and walkers who are able to experience the canal within its setting and this they can do at a very leisurely pace, either from a boat or from the towpath. This contributes to its value.</p> <p>The section looping around Claydon and Wormleighton Hill is perhaps one of the most isolated and tranquil sections of the Oxford Canal and the furthest from any intrusion by any major roads. The Oxford to Birmingham railway parallels the Oxford Canal along most of its length, however, and the sound from passing trains on this line can be discerned.</p> <p>This section is also a part of the canal with some of the most open views compared with other sections within the Cherwell Valley to the south, positive vistas across the undulating countryside to the east of the canal are identified in the Oxford Canal Conservation Area Appraisal from two locations to the north of Claydon Top Lock; these look across a shallow valley towards the rising ground on which Aston-le-Walls stands.</p>	Post-medieval	Conservation area	Five Grade II listed buildings	High	N/A	395
GLB184	CH-01-051	Historic landscape	Parish and county boundary (Northamptonshire with Oxfordshire and Boddington with Claydon)	Parish and county boundary which was likely established by medieval period and in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest.	Medieval (and potentially early medieval)	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB185	CH-01-052	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on parish boundary between Aston-le-Walls and Boddington (north section)	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on 1850 Aston-le-Walls tithe map. Also forms part of parish boundary between Aston-le-Walls and Boddington and lies beside tributary to the Cherwell. Lying on a parish boundary this falls within the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. This hedgerow effectively delimits the southern boundary of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB228) and forms an element that contributes to its value.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB186	CH-01-052	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow on parish boundary between Aston-le-Walls and Boddington (south section)	Hedgerow on a field boundary marked on the 1850 Aston-le-Walls Tithe map. This hedgerow also forms part of parish boundary between Aston-le-Walls and Boddington and lies beside tributary to the Cherwell. Lying on a parish boundary this can be considered under the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. This hedgerow effectively delimits the south-western boundary of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB228) and forms an element that contributes to its value.	Potentially medieval	Historically important hedgerow	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB187	N/A	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on 1850 Aston-le-Walls Tithe map. This hedgerow does not meet the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 but does form an element within the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB187).	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB188	CH-01-052	Historic hedgerow	Hedgerow	Hedgerow on field boundary marked on 1850 Aston-le-Walls Tithe map. This hedgerow does not meet the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 but does form an element within the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB187).	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB189	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow south of Lower Boddington	This ridge and furrow can clearly be associated with the medieval village earthworks at Lower Boddington (GLB201) as part of the former open field system that surrounds the village and forms an integral element of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB226). This association contributes to the value of both this asset and the wider landscape component.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	9010
GLB190	CH-01-052	Archaeology	Buildings north of Lawn Hill Barn	Likely agricultural buildings marked in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB191	CH-01-052	Archaeology	Second group of buildings north of Lawn Hill Barn	Likely agricultural buildings marked in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB192	CH-01-052	Built heritage	Springfield House	Buildings are marked here on the 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset of some architectural and historical interest as an example of a post Enclosure farmstead. Its setting is defined by the agricultural landscape in which it lies and which has developed alongside it.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB193	CH-01-052	Archaeology	Buildings between Springfield House and Lower Boddington	Former agricultural buildings marked in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB194	CH-01-052	Built heritage	Paradise Farm	<p>This is a Grade II listed 17th century farmhouse built in the local ironstone vernacular to the south of Lower Boddington.</p> <p>Paradise Farmhouse stands on the extreme southern edge of the village with its principal elevations facing to the north-east and south-west; a modern barn and other agricultural outbuildings lie to its west and north interrupting views in these directions. The farm stands within a hedged enclosure with a small copse directly in front of its south-west facing view. The value of the asset is derived from its character as a 17th century farm building in the local vernacular style.</p> <p>Medieval village earthworks (GLB201) surround this farmstead suggesting it lies at the heart of a larger medieval settlement. This provides time depth to understanding the development of Paradise Farm. This contributes to its value.</p> <p>Paradise Farm forms an element within the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB226) and alongside the medieval village earthworks (GLB201) acts a focus for this landscape. This contributes to the value of all three assets.</p>	Post-medieval	Listed building	One Grade II listed building	Moderate	1041213	36
GLB195	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north-east of Lower Boddington	This ridge and furrow can clearly be associated with the medieval village earthworks t Lower Boddington (GLB201) as part of the former open field system that surrounds the village and forms an integral element of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB226). This association contributes to the value of both this asset and the wider landscape component.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	9010
GLB196	CH-01-052	Built heritage	Oxford Canal Feeder	This canal feeder links the Boddington reservoir to the summit of the Oxford Canal (GLB183) near Claydon. This asset is an integral functioning part of the engineering of the Oxford Canal and can be considered to be of the same value as the canal.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
GLB197	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used	Number not used
GLB198	CH-01-052	Settlement	Lower Boddington	<p>The village of Lower Boddington is not designated as a conservation area and contains 10 Grade II listed buildings of post -medieval date. Medieval village and manorial earthworks (GLB201) are present to the south of the village around the Grade II listed Paradise Farm (GLB194) and well preserved ridge and furrow is present on all sides (GLB189, 195, 199 and 200).</p> <p>Lower Boddington is adjacent to the line of the Welsh Lane (GLB115), which may be the line of a former Roman road. This route may have an Iron Age precursor and in the medieval period was an important drovers' route from north Wales.</p> <p>Historical legibility is only present on the southern margin of the village around Paradise Farm (GLB194) with the adjacent medieval village earthworks (GLB201) and belt of ridge and furrow to the west. The Lower Boddington</p>	Medieval	Listed buildings	10 Grade II listed buildings	Moderate	1041211, 1041212, 1041223, 1041224, 1041225, 1189965, 1189982, 1294026, 1371467, 1371471	33, 36

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
				landscape (GLB228) which surrounds the village has considerably more historical legibility and coherence than the village itself. This landscape can clearly be understood as an example of a medieval open field system that has had enclosure super-imposed over it. This contributes to the value of the medieval earthworks (GLB201) on the periphery of the post-medieval village, but little to the listed buildings within the village itself.						
GLB199	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to south-west of Lower Boddington	This ridge and furrow can clearly be associated with the medieval village earthworks at Lower Boddington (GLB201) as part of the former open field system that surrounds the village and forms an integral element of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB226). This association contributes to the value of both this asset and the wider landscape component.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	9010
GLB200	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to north-west of Lower Boddington	Well preserved ridge and furrow This ridge and furrow can clearly be associated with Lower Boddington as part of the former open field system that surrounds the village and forming part of the wider setting of the medieval village earthworks around Paradise Farm. This asset can be considered to be part of a landscape of modest quality and local importance.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	9010
GLB201	CH-01-052	Archaeology	Medieval village and manorial earthworks to south of Lower Boddington	Area of earthworks and cropmarks indicating presence of likely medieval manor and village at Lower Boddington. The earthworks comprise tofts, croft boundaries, hollow-ways and lanes as well as the earthworks of a possible manorial site. These are visible in the fields to the south of Welsh Lane (GLB115) which probably passed through the centre of the settlement. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period. These earthworks and their association with Paradise Farm (GLB194) which lies within them are the most historically legible part of Lower Boddington and can be directly linked as an element of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB228) component that lies adjacent to its south. This close association contributes value to the village earthworks, Paradise Farm and the landscape component.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	337346, 337347	ENN3203, ENN102142 36, 9010
GLB202	CH-01-052	Archaeology	Cropmarks to south of Three Shires	Cropmarks of linear features suggest presence of prehistoric and/or later settlement. Also very well preserved ridge and furrow in this area. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric and Roman periods.	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	ENN3167 1496
GLB203	CH-01-052	Archaeology	Former buildings at Three Shires	Buildings shown at this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A

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GLB204	CH-01-052	Built heritage	Spella House	Buildings shown at this location on the 1st edition OS map of 1884. This asset is considered to be of some architectural and historical value as a 19th century residence built within a rural context. Its location in an agricultural setting alongside the Welsh lane defines its setting. This rural context contributes to its value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB205	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north of Spella House	This ridge and furrow probably forms part of the relatively fragmented part of Upper Boddington's medieval open fields. It can be considered to be a peripheral element of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB228) linking it with the open field system that surrounded neighbouring Upper Boddington. This contributes to the value.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	8950
GLB206	CH-01-053	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow north-west of Spella House	This ridge and furrow probably forms part of the relatively fragmented part of Upper Boddington's medieval open fields. It can be considered to be a peripheral element of the Lower Boddington landscape (GLB228) linking it with the open field system that surrounded neighbouring Upper Boddington. This contributes to the value.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB207	CH-01-052	Settlement	Upper Boddington	Village of Upper Boddington. Not designated as a conservation area but contains the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist and associated Grade II listed tombs as well as 15 other Grade II listed buildings/structures of post-medieval date. Village and potentially manorial earthworks are present on the southern edge of the settlement and the village is surrounded by ridge and furrow (GLB205, 206 and 208). These are the aspects of the village's setting that contribute the most to its value. Views outward to and from the village are heavily constrained by the undulating topography and extensive stands of mature woodland and trees within the village-scape and hedged boundaries of the surrounding fields. Within the historic core, views are very much internalised to the local streetscape and are in parts dominated by modern infill. The value of the asset lies in its character as a village with medieval origins and especially its Listed buildings and associated archaeology. Although the wider agricultural landscape in which Upper Boddington stands and which has developed alongside it contribute somewhat to its value, the appreciation of this is constrained by the undulating topography and stands of woodland to the immediate vicinity of the village.	Medieval	Listed buildings	One Grade I listed building 28 Grade II listed buildings	High	N/A	34
GLB208	CH-01-053	Archaeology	Cropmarks to the north of Three Shires	Cropmarks of linear features and possible enclosures suggest the presence of prehistoric and/or later settlement. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric and Roman periods.	Prehistoric/Roman	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	8950

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GLB209	CH-01-053	Archaeology	Former buildings north-east of Fox Spinney	Likely agricultural buildings shown in this location on 1st Edition OS map of 1884. This asset has limited evidential value.	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB210	CH-01-053	Historic landscape	Parish and county boundary (Northamptonshire with Warwickshire and Boddington with Wormleighton)	Parish and county boundary which was likely established by the medieval period and is in part followed by hedgerows but can otherwise be considered just as a line on a map. This asset has little or no evidential interest beyond this.	Medieval (and potentially early medieval)	None	N/A	Not significant	N/A	N/A
GLB211	CH-01-053	Archaeology	Cropmarks at Fox Covert	Cropmarks of a curvilinear enclosure and other features at Fox Covert. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, potentially most likely the prehistoric and Roman periods.	Unknown	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	9732
GLB212	N/A	Archaeology	Possible moated site south of Upper Boddington	Possible medieval moated site visible as earthworks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the medieval period.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	41
GLB213	CH-01-048	Archaeology	Cropmark of possible ring-ditch to north-west of Greatworth Hall	Circular feature that looks like a ring-ditch although possibility exists that it may be a horse exercise ring. This coincides with finds of Mesolithic through to Bronze Age recovered made during fieldwalking survey (Appendix CH-004-015 (OUoAC)). The flints appeared to be concentrated on a crest of a slope and could represent Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity. Geophysical survey was inconclusive due to recent manuring practices (Appendix CH-004-015 (OUoAC)). The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric period.	Bronze Age	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB214	CH-01-048	Archaeology	Cropmark of possible ring-ditch to north-west of Greatworth Hall	Circular feature that looks like a ring-ditch although the possibility exists that it may be a horse exercise ring. The value of this asset lies principally in the evidential interest inherent in the buried archaeology which it contains and which can inform on the archaeological and historical development of the locality, particularly with regard to the prehistoric period.	Bronze Age	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB215	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow between Halse Copse and Halse Copse North (Appendix CH-004-015)	A fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can probably be associated with the settlement at Halse. It has little evidential value beyond this.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB216	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to the west of Bungalow Farm	A fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can probably be associated with the settlement at Greatworth (GLB029) or possibly at Greatworth Hall (GLB022). It has little evidential value beyond this.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

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GLB217	N/A	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to the west of Greatworth Hall	A fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can probably be associated with the settlement at Greatworth (GLB029) or possibly at Greatworth Hall (GLB022). This section lies immediately adjacent to Greatworth Hall (GLB022) and contributes to the value of that asset as an integral part of its setting that provides an understanding of time depth to the agricultural landscape it is associated with.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB218	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to north-east of Greatworth Park	A fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can probably be associated with the settlement at Greatworth (GLB029). This section forms an element within the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) and supports the historical legibility of the landscape from the medieval period through enclosure of the parish. In helping to provide this context it contributes to the value of this landscape and the village at Greatworth (GLB029) with which the landscape is associated.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB219	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to north-west of Stuchbury Manor Farm	A fragmented section of ridge and furrow that can probably be associated with the settlement at Greatworth (GLB029). This section forms a peripheral element of the 17th century enclosures around Greatworth (GLB220) and supports the historical legibility of the landscape from the medieval period through enclosure of the parish. In helping to provide this context it contributes to the value of this landscape and the village at Greatworth (GLB029) with which the landscape is associated.	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB220	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	17th century enclosures around Greatworth	Area of 17th century enclosures around Greatworth mapped on 1634 Enclosure map. This is a very well preserved early post-medieval and pre-parliamentary enclosure landscape. Most of the field boundaries in this area are marked on the 1634 Enclosure map which qualifies nearly all of the hedgerows in the area under the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. A number of these lie within the land required to construct the Proposed Scheme (GLB017, GLB021, GLB023, GLB025, GLB026, GLB027, GLB030, GLB031, GLB040, GLB041, GLB042, GLB044, GLB045, GLB046 and GLB047). Further time depth to this landscape is provided by the fragmentary elements of ridge and furrow (GLB032, GLB044, GLB217, GLB218 and GLB 219) which provide evidence for the medieval open field system that the 1634 enclosures replaced. Both Helmdon Road (GLB232) and the B4525 (GLB233) can be considered as integral elements within this landscape as routeways that had been established before 1634. This landscape component is particularly well preserved to the north and east of Greatworth (GLB029) and provides a setting with demonstrable time depth and historical legibility that contributes to the value of the village of Greatworth (GLB029) and to Greatworth Hall (GLB022).	Post-medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map reference	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance / value	NHL reference	HER reference
GLB221	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow between Costow House and Magpie Farm	This extensive section of ridge and furrow forms an integral element of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) contributes to the values of Costow (GLB072), Thorpe Mandeville (GLB080) and Lower Thorpe (GLB086) as a contributing element to the medieval landscape which is clearly visible around them and provides a setting that contributes appreciably to their value.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB222	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Trackways and lynchets to north of Costow House	These features are visible on aerial photographs and to LiDAR (Appendix CH-004-015 (O24)) within the area of ridge and furrow between Costow House and Magpie Farm (GLB221). They are likely to be trackways and lynchets within the medieval open field system that lies between Thorpe Mandeville (GLB080), Lower Thorpe (GLB086) and Costow (GLB072). Like the ridge and furrow these features contribute as an integral part to the value of Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB220). They also contribute as part of their settings to the values of Costow (GLB072), Thorpe Mandeville (GLB080) and Lower Thorpe (GLB086).	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB223	CH-01-49	Historic landscape	Early field boundary at Lower Thorpe	A field boundary visible to aerial photography and LiDAR (Appendix CH-004-015 (O35) that appears to pre-date the ridge and furrow in this area. This may pre-date the medieval open field system between Thorpe Mandeville (GLB080) and Lower Thorpe (GLB086). This feature adds further time depth to the historical legibility of the Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape (GLB224) and as such is an integral element of this landscape component that contributes to its value.	Medieval (or earlier)	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB224	CH-01-49	Historic landscape	Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe landscape	This is a landscape component that comprises a largely intact medieval landscape containing elements of a medieval open field system which includes ridge and furrow (GLB081, GLB082, GLB084, GLB221) and areas of trackway and lynchet (GLB222). Within this field system are elements of two conjoined systems of probable medieval fish/mill ponds (GLB078 and GLB085). This landscape has its focus on the hamlet of Lower Thorpe (GLB086) which is an integral element. Banbury Lane (GLB079) that passes through Lower Thorpe is the principal route through this landscape and was formerly a medieval drovers' route between Banbury and Northampton. Another probable medieval drovers' route (GLB230) establishes its southern boundary. The landscape is also clearly associated with the village of Thorpe Mandeville (GLB080) and the deserted medieval settlement at Costow (GLB072). Other elements that form this landscape component include the scheduled mound at Lower Thorpe (GLB083) which may be a medieval or later windmill mound. The northern boundary of the component lies on the Thorpe Mandeville and Culworth parish boundary (GLB096) and the north-western boundary is effectively set by the line	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

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				<p>of the Banbury branch of the Great Central Railway (GLB094). To the south-west the landscape extends beyond Thorpe Mandeville.</p> <p>The landscape also contains a good survival of hedgerows that meet the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (GLB090, GLB091, GLB092, GLB093, GLB095 and GLB100). A possible early field boundary has also been identified which may pre-date the medieval open field system (GLB223).</p> <p>All of these elements contribute to the value of this landscape component. The landscape component forms an integral part of the settings for Costow (GLB072), Thorpe Mandeville and Lower Thorpe (GLB086) by providing a historical landscape context for them which is readily understood and appreciated.</p> <p>The time depth of this landscape extends to at least the medieval period but includes elements that have evolved during the post-medieval period. This is particularly the case with the systems of ponds (GLB078 and 085) that occupy the small valleys that lie at the heart of the landscape. These may include evidence for industry being present within the valley during the early post-medieval period with later 18th century landscape design to promote wildfowl and fish.</p>						
GLB225	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow at Culworth Mill	<p>This parcel of ridge and furrow earthworks extends the ridge and furrow to the south of Trafford Bridge (GLB132) (within the Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108) landscape component) into the Trafford Bridge to Trafford House landscape component (GLB226).</p> <p>As an element of the latter and a peripheral element of the former this contributes to the value of both.</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB226	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Trafford Bridge to Trafford House landscape component	<p>This is a relatively well preserved landscape that may have its origins as an area of medieval (or earlier) meadowland within the valley floor of a headwater of the River Cherwell.</p> <p>This landscape comprises elements of meadowland with a possible water management system in the valley floor of the Cherwell (GLB146), the mill at Culworth Mill (GLB130) and the associated buried remains of a water management system and possibly an earlier mill (GLB131) and the deserted medieval village earthworks and medieval fishponds at Trafford (GLB147) and Trafford House (GLB148). A small section of ridge and furrow to the east of Trafford Bridge (GLB225) extends the landscape of the Edgcote Battlefield (GLB108) into this component. All these contribute to the value of this landscape.</p> <p>The medieval (and most probably much earlier) routeway on the line of Welsh Lane (GLB115) and Trafford Bridge are also elements that contribute to the value of this asset and vice versa.</p> <p>The Edgcote Parkland landscape (GLB134) that lies to the west of Trafford Bridge extends this landscape of meadow</p>	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

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				and fishponds into Edgcote parish but has been substantially altered by the implementation of a designed parkland by the Chauncys in the later 18th century. Despite this, continuity is apparent and the two landscapes can be considered to be conjoined. This contributes to both their values.						
GLB227	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow to south of Blackgrounds Farm	An area of ridge and furrow that may be a fragmentary part of the medieval open field system associated with Chipping Warden (GLB154).	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB228	CH-01-052	Historic landscape	Lower Boddington landscape	This is a landscape component that comprises a relatively discernable medieval landscape containing elements of a medieval open field system represented by ridge and furrow (GLB189, GLB196, GLB195 and GLB200). These elements of ridge and furrow surround the village of Lower Boddington (GLB198) but can be most directly associated with the medieval village earthworks at Lower Boddington (GLB201). At the heart of the earthworks lies the Grade II listed Paradise Farmhouse (GLB194) which can be considered to be an element within the landscape that contributes to its value. The medieval (and probably earlier) drovers' route on the line of Welsh Lane (GLB115) can also be considered to be an integral element of this landscape. The component also contains a number of hedgerows (GLB185, GLB186, GLB187 and GLB188) that add to its value by meeting the criteria of the Hedgerow Regulation 1997. This landscape is an important part of the setting of the medieval earthworks at Lower Boddington, and by association Paradise Farmhouse (GLB194), by providing a clear and appreciable legibility to their historic landscape context.	Medieval	None	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
GLB229	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Moreton Road	This route is part of a medieval and post-medieval drovers' route linking Banbury with Northampton. Its value lies in it preserving an aspect of the historic landscape.	Medieval?	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB230	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Banbury Road	A routeway marked on the Marston St Lawrence Enclosure map of 1761 and which formed part of a medieval and post-medieval drovers' route linking the Cotswolds with Northampton. Its value lies in it preserving an aspect of the historic landscape.	Medieval?	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB231	CH-01-049	Historic landscape	Banbury Road (north of Magpie Farm)	This route is part of a medieval and post-medieval drovers' route linking Banbury and the Cotswolds with Northampton. Its value lies in it preserving an aspect of the historic landscape.	Medieval?	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB232	CH-02-48	Historic landscape	Helmdon Road	Route marked on the 1634 Enclosure map of Greatworth. Its value lies in it preserving an aspect of the historic landscape.	Medieval?	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
GLB233	CH-01-048	Historic landscape	B4525	Route marked on the 1634 Enclosure map of Greatworth. Its value lies in it preserving an aspect of the historic landscape.	Medieval?	None	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

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GLB234	CH-01-050	Historic landscape	Ridge and furrow on lower slopes of Culworth Hill	Ridge and furrow just to the east of possible Edgcote Battlefield. (Appendix CH-004-015).	Medieval	None	N/A	Low	n/a	N/A